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Three Generations Of The Begnaud Family

Three generations of the Begnaud family are represented in this picture: Seated from left is Addaide Constantin, wife of Emile Begnaud of the second generation in Louisinar, her son, Honoré Begnaud, third generation, and his wife, Azema Martin Begnaud. Adelaide Constantin Begnaud holds on her lap her granddaughter, Elmire, daughter of Honoré and Azema Martin Begnaud. Azema Begnaud holds her son, John Oliver (Coo-Noo), and standing between her and her husband is their son Emile, who, along with his sister and brothers, represents the fourth generation in Louisiana. Emile's son, J. Louis Begnaud, is the contributor of this picture.

The Begnaud Family: Four Generations In Louisiana

By Lurnice Begnaud *

THE BEGNAUD FAMILY IN FRANCE

A le have your de few wor met left lent en quarte fut begins.

Vinnolly higher is De jant president De lightness of day to so for a

Vinnolly higher is De jant en topose partain francois blacker.

Social attended to formation of the black med is francois

De la Destate qui figurar mare Bronorais francois

Baptismal Record in the Archives in St. Etienne de Montluc

The 6th day of February in 1750, was beptised François, born the previous day from the legitimate marriage of Michel Bennaud and Françoise Thebaud, godfather François Blondeau de la Mouillonais and godmother Marie Bronnais de la Distais, who sign.

St. Etienne de Montluc in France (1) is called the cradle of the Begnaud family. The earliest mention of the Begnaud name is in the civil records in the mayor's office in St. Etienne de Montluc. The first definite date recorded was the birth of Julienne, the daughter of Jullien Begnaud and Jeanne Meignon on March 11, 1577. Until relatively recent times all mention of the Begnauds was in the vicinity of St. Etienne. (2)

One point of the Quiberon Peninsula of western France is named Beg Naud. It has been explained that these are Breton words: «Beg» meaning «a point» and «Naud» meaning «on the shore.»

- *The first four generations of the Begnaud family in Louisiana are included in this presentation. Information was obtained from the first twenty volumes of Southwest Louisiana Records by the Rev. D. J. Hébert, from church records, from cemeteries in the Acadiana area, and from family Bibles. A sincere effort has been made to get the information as accurate as possible. The compiler of this genealogy would appreciate any additional information anyone can supply. Her address is 3404 Moss St., Lafayette, La. 70507.
- 1. St. Etienne de Montluc is only a few miles from Nantes, France, a large seaport on the western coast.
- Information furnished by Miss Andrée Gonord of Nantes (her mother was a Begnaud), and obtained from civil records of the mayor's offices in the towns and cities mentioned.

The following outline is the lineage of François Begnaud who left France to come to Louisiana. (3)

- I. Jullien Begnaud, b. ca. 1540, d. May 5, 1593, St. Etienne de Montluc. Married Jeanne Meignon. They had at least three children including:
 - A. René, b. June 5, 1580, married before 1609 Françoise Galleron. They had at least ten children, including:
 - Pierre, b. May 6, 1580, St. Etienne de Montluc, d. 1699, St. Etienne de Montluc. Married, Jan. 10, 1662, Claude Guerchet. They had at least nine children, including:
 - a. Pierre, b. Nov. 15, 1669, at Couiron, d. April 13, 1724, St. Etienne de Montluc. Married before Nov. 22, 1695, Perrine Fontaine, d. Mar. 28, 1699. Married second, Julienne Chapron, d. Oct. 12, 1731, St. Etienne de Montluc. They had at least ten children, including:
 - (I) Michel, b. 1712, St. Etienne de Montluc, d. 1762. Married first, Françoise Thébaud, second, Marguerite Briand. At least fifteen children from the two marriages, including from first marriage:
 - (a) François, b. Feb. 5, 1750, St. Etienne de Montluc, d. July 10, 1822, St. Martinville, La.

FRANÇOIS BEGNAUD AND THE DOIRON FAMILY LEAVE FRANCE FOR LOUISIANA

François Begnaud, son of Michel Begnaud and Françoise Thébaud, embarked in Nantes, France, as a novice aboard *La Placellière*, February 22, 1771, and returned to Nantes November 22, 1771. He departed from Nantes April 8, 1772, aboard *L'aimable Thérèze* and disembarked at Port-au-Prince, November 21, 1772. He was not aboard *L'aimable Thérèze* when it returned to LeHavre on March 6, 1773, (4) When or how he arrived in Louisiana is not known.

The families of the parents of Marie Honorine Doiron left Nova Scotia at the time of the Acadian exile and were in the Poitou settlement. Jean-Baptiste Doiron, born ca. 1745 (a carpenter) married in 1767, probably in LeHavre, Marie-Blanche Bernard, who was born ca. 1747. Their daughter, Marie Honorine, was born in LeHavre in 1767. She, her parents, and her brother, Jean-Baptiste, and her sister, Rose Lucille, were in the first convoy leaving Chatellerault (the Poitou settlement) for Nantes October 24, 1775. In Nantes, four more children were added to the family (one died in infancy).

3. Ibid.

Jean Baptiste, his wife, and his five children; Louis Tousaint, Jean-Charles, Marie, Rose, and Ursula were passengers aboard *Le Beaumont* (family no. 15) which departed from Nantes, France, June 11, 1785(5) A sailor, Jean Baptiste Doiron, 25, is listed as a passenger aboard *La Caroline* which left Nantes February 5, 1787, for Louisiana. (If this person were the son of Jean Baptiste and Marie Blanche Bernard, the age listed is incorrect.)

THE BEGNAUD FAMILY IN LOUISIANA

François Begnaud and Marie Honorine Doiron were married in St. Martinville February 13, 1786. They settled in an area of St. Martin Parish between Bayou Teche and Bayou Goulas. The property was registered as private land claim No. 212, Class 5th, in the report of the Register and Receiver of Land Claims in Opelousas, Dec. 30, 1815, and was confirmed by an Act of Congress approved Feb. 5, 1825. The tract, containing 1427-68 acres was designated as Section 7, Township 98. Range 5E. in the Southwestern District, Louisiana. It was described as beginning at a post on the right bank of Bayou Teche, running along the bayou to the left bank of Willow Gulley, land originally surveyed by the Spanish government.(7)

According to Some Eighteenth Century Census Records, 1751-1796, translated and compiled by Jacqueline Voorhies, a Francisco Begueneau is listed as a militiaman in the Attakapas District in 1789. An interesting note is that one Jean-Michel Begueneau from Nantes. France, was aboard the naval vessel L'Auguste which served in the United

States during 1781-1783.(8)

François and Marie Honorine were the parents of six children—three sons (As far as can be ascertained the Begnauds in Louisiana can be traced to any one of these three.) and three daughters who also settled in St. Martin Parish. François and his sons probably were farmers since farm equipment, cattle, horses, and even slaves were mentioned in the settlement of each estate. Each also had a cattle brand registered as follows(9)

François (pere)

Jean Pierre

François (fils)

Alexander Narcisse

F IF

F2

François Begnaud, age 72, died in St. Martin Parish Sept. 22, 1822. Less than one month later, his widow made donations to each of her six children (10)

- Albert A. Robicheaux, Jr., Acadians in Exile in Nantes, 1775-1785, (Privately printed, 1978).
 - 6. Departmental Records of the Atlantic Loire, No. 458.
 - 7. Louisiana State Land Office, Southwest District Claims.
- 8. Les Combattants de la Guerre américaine 1778-1783, (Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Company, 1969).

9. St. Martin Parish Cattle Brand-Book A.

10. October 19, 1822 - At the Attakapas Post, Honorine Doiron, widow of François Begnaud, desires to return to her children some of the property of François. She Attakapas Gazette

THE FAMILY OF FRANÇOIS BEGNAUD

I. François Begnaud, son of Michel Begnaud and Françoise Thibaud:

b. Feb. 5, 1750, St. Etjenne de Montluc, France. d. Sept. 14, 1822. (SMch; v.4, no. 1526) m. Feb. 13, 1786. (SMch. v. 3, no. 98), Marie Honorine Doiron, Dau, Jean-Baptiste and Marie Blanche Bernard. Bt. July 13, 1768, LeHavre, France. d. Sept. 24, 1830, (SMch.) v. 4. no. 2085.

First generation:

A. Jean Pierre

April 3, 1787 (SMch: v.4, no. 263). d. May 25, 1867 (BBch: v.5, p. 39).

m. June 14, 1808 (SMch: v.5, no. 118) Marie Guilbeaux, dau. of Jean Charles and Félicie Dugas. b. Nov. 10, 1792 (SMch: v.4, no. 615). d. Feb. 9, 1870 (BBch: v.6 p. 39).

B. François

b. June 5, 1789 (SMch; v.4, no. 383), d. June 17, 1826 (SMch; v.4, no. 1783). m. July 14, 1814 (SMch. v.5, no. 340), Mélanie Robicheaux, dau. of Ephram and Marie Surette, b. Sept. 2, 1787 (SMch.: v.5, no. 32), d. March 4, 1854,

(SMch: v.4, p. 230).

C. Alexander Narcisse

bt. May 24, 1795, age 4 yrs. (SMch: v.4 no. 664). d. July 26, 1849, (Lch: v.4

m. July 14, 1814 (SMch: v.5, no. 341), Fanolia Landry, dau. of Valentin and Céleste Bourgeois. d. St. Martin Parish.

m. Jan. 26, 1826 (SMch: v.7, no. 17), Hortense Patin, dau. of Marcel and Ludivine Broussard. b. Oct. 7, 1807 (SMch: v.5, p. 458).

D. Marie Adèle

bt. Jan. 25, 1797 (SMch: v.5, no. 228).

m. Nov. 11, 1816 (SMch: v.6, no.11), Raphael Landry, son of Olivier Landry and Madeleine Hébert. b. Jan. 20, 1786 (SMch: v.3, no. 93). d. before 1860.

E. Marie Azelie

 Oct. 13, 1817 (SMch: v.6, no. 70). d. Feb. 9, 1867 (BBch: v.1, p. 27). F. Louise

b.

m. June 14, 1808 (SMch: v.5, no. 119), Henry Landry, son of Olivier and and Marie Hébert, b. ca. 1780, d. Nov. 26, 1832 (Lch: v.3, p. 25).

Jan. 18, 1837 (Lethse: Mar. Rec. no. 120), Joseph Girior, b, ca. 1877.

returns to them slaves as shown: 1. Jean, male \$905. 2. Alexander Broussard for his wife Azelic, male \$1080. 3. Nareisse, female and daughter \$850. 4. Henry Landry for his wife Lise, female \$925. 6. Rapheal for his wife Marie Adèle, male and female \$600. With amicable arrangement among themselves, those who receive more than their just share arc to pay those who receive less in two installments, one in March 1824, and

the other in March 1825, so that all may inherit equally. The widow is to keep the home and land and five slaves whose value is set at \$4700. This settlement is agreeable to all. Recorded August 16, 1826. St. Martin Parish Conveyances, Bk. 2, p268, no. 5888.

Second Generation:

II A. Children of Jean Pierre and Marie Guilbeaux 1. Jean Louis

b. Feb. 8, 1810, (SMch: v.6, no. 1050). d. Dec. 25, 1845, (SMch: v.5, p. 155) m, Jan. 28, 1828, (SMch: v.7, no. 77), Marie Doralise Breaux, dau. Paul Olivier and Marie Pelletier. b. ca. 1808, St. James Parish. d. Nov. 15, 1858, Breaux Bridge.

2. Marie Joséphine

b. Jan. 2, 1812 (SMch.: v.6, no. 1352), d. between 1848 and 1854, St. Martin Parish.

m. Jan. 28, 1828 (SMch: v.7, no. 76), Eugene Breaux, son of Hypolite and Françoise Bourdreaux, b. ca. 1809, St. James Parish. d. Nov. 21, 1859 (Lch: v.4, p. 83).

3. Marie Adeline

b. Aug. 3, 1814 (SMch: v.6, no.1757).

m. Oct. 19, 1835 (SMch: v.7, no. 352), Lastie Hébert, son of Marcel and Marie Louise Richard. b. Aug. 23, 1815 (SMch: v.6, no. 1992). d. Oct. 14, 1887 (BBch: v.2, p. 90).

4. Marie Marcelite b. June 13, 1816 (SMch: v.7, no.49). d. Jan. 11, 1883 (BBch: v.2, p.52). m. March 3, 1835 (SMch: v.7, no. 319), Jacques Sosthène Broussard, son

of Ancelet and Madeline Wiltz, b. Nov. 27, 1817 (SMch: v.7, no. 82) d. before 1854. 5. Ursin

b. Sept. 25, 1818. (SMch: v.7, no. 584). d. Nov. 3, 1835 (SMch: v.5, p. 52, no. 59). 6. Joachim

b. Nov. 19, 1820 (SMch: v.7, no. 978). d. Sept. 19, 1866 (BBch: v.1, p. 27). m. April 20, 1840 (SMch: v.8, no. 162), Josephine Guilbert, dau. of Jac-

ques and Celeste Sonnier, b. March 19, 1821. d. Feb. 12, 1851. 7. Joseph Valsin b. Oct. 1, 1824 (SMch: v.7, no. 1565). d. Sept. 23, 1831 (SMch: v.5, P.

10, no. 62).

8. Jean-LeSaint (Lessin) b. Aug. 26, 1826 (SMch: v.7, no. 1824). d. Sept. 14, 1877 (BBch: v.2,

p. 4) April 5, 1853 (SMch: v.9, no. 48), Clarissa Thibideaux, dau. of Placide

and Caroline Bernard, bt. Aug. 9, 1835 at age 2 (Lch: v.4, no. 509) m. March 10, 1859 (BBch: v.1, p. 45-A), Luisa Singleton, dau. of Wesley

and Mary Steen. b. Aug.6, 1841 (GCch: v.1, p. 208). d. Nov. 28, 1903.

8

d. July 30, 1828, at age 10 days (SMch: v.4, No. 1922).

10. Marie-Euphémie

b. July 12, 1829 (SMch: v.7, no. 2363). d. March 3, 1830, (SMch: v.4, no. 2038).

11. Marie-Elise

b. June 19, 1831 (SMch: v.8, no. 178). d. Jan. 21, 1842 (SMch: v.5, p. 105, no. 4).

I2. Boy

d. Feb.1, 1833, at age 18 days (SMch: v.5, p. 23, no. 6).



Emile Begnaud 1821-1865

11 B. Children of François and Mélanie Robicheaux

- 1. François Terrance
 - b. Aug. 27,1815 (SMch: v.6, no.1983). d. March 25, 1885 (Lch: v. 4, p. 293).
 - m. Feb. 2, 1835 (Lch: v.2, p. 182), Eugénie Constantin, dau. of Jean and Marie Sonnier, b. July 10, 1815. d. May 13, 1889 (Lch: v.7, p. 315).

Théogéne

- m. June 11, 1838 (Lch: v.3, p. 2), Marie-Oliva Chiasson, Dau. of Louis
- and Marie-Doralise Sonnier. b. Feb. 8, 1821 (GCch: v.1, p. 14). d. June 20, 1838 (Lch: v.3, p. 126).
- m. Aug. 12, 1842 (Lcthse: no. 201), Azelie Dugas, dau. of Narcisse and Celeste Cormier, bt. Sept. 17, 1826, at age 9 months, (Lch: v.2. no. 261). d. Feb. 14, 1849 (Lch: v.4. p. 15).
 - w. 2, no. 201), d. Feb. 14, 1849 (Lch: v.4, p. 15).

 m. Feb. 21, 1854 (Lch: v.4, p. 97), Sarah Joyce, dau. of Joseph and
- Elizabeth Gavin. m. Feb. 14, 1865 (BBch: v.1, p. 28), Marie-Felicie Quebedeaux, dau.
 - of Zeon and Delphine Larne. b. Feb. 7, 1842 (GCch: v.1, p. 191) d. Dec. 25, 1868 (Arnch: v.1, p. 3).
 - m. Jan. 10, 1871 (Arnch: v.2, p. 43), Celina Lopez.

Emile

- b. Jan. 10, 1821 (SMch: v.7, no. 979). d. Aug. 15, 1865 (Lch: v.4, p. 120).
- m. April 27, 1840 (Lch: v.3, p. 60), Adélaide Constantin, dau. of Jean and Marie Sonnier, b. Jan. 7 1820 (SMch: v.7, no. 808).

4. Marie Odile

- b. Feb. 16, 1825 (SMch: v.7, no.1633). d.—
- m. Dec. 28, 1840. (Lch: v.3, p. 75), Joseph Chiasson, son of Louis and Marie Saunier. b. Oct. 2, 1819. (SMch: v.7, no. 1884). d. May 8, 1842. (Lch: v.3, p. 162).
 - m. Jan. 29, 1848 (Opelcthse: v.2, p. 67), Toussaint Quebedeaux, son of Charles and Marie Frozar. b. Oct. 13, 1818 (Opelch: v.2, p. 143). d. Nov. 16, 1852 (GCch: v.1, p. 93).

II C. Children of Alexandre Narcisse and Fanelia Landry

Alexandre

11, 1898.

- b. June 26, 1815 (SMch: v.6, no. 1984). d. Nov. 23, 1882 (Lch: v.4,
- p. 267).
 m. April 4, 1837 (Lch: v.2, p. 257), Eliza Constantin, dau. of Jean and Marie Sonnier.
 b. March 13, 1818 (SMch: v.7, no. 321).
 d. March

Theogene Begnaud married five times. On Nov. 9, 1864, he petitioned local authorities that an inventory of all property common to him and his deceased second wife Azelie Dugas, be made. No mention is made of his third wife, Sarah Joyce, who had died some time before. At the same time he filed this petition, Theogene filed the following declaration. Since the end of the Civil War was nearing, it is obvious that he filed this statement with hope that further looting or confiscation of his property by Union troops or officials might be prevented. The copy of the document below is taken from the St. Martin Parish civil records.

tate of forierana Parish of P. Mourtino eforume the undersigned withou Just anally came and appeared theogene Beginned who after he been duly brown, Jays and depoins; that he has not at my to Jone the trenty Sinth Day of January 1861 Eathern and to Impart the Constitution or the government of the iterited Italis, nor invary manner made a declaration of while an ince tothe Unice States, norginew my information or Import, and Comfort to the line of tates, or to the Toldiers officers or armie therent - nor been engaged either Firetty or indirectly as are a gen for other, or bulis om account in carrying on any trade o totatie for purpose of goin with the Citizen, Suldier orgonorement of the Minew States, or with any other person, so that the resitte It takes has been benefited thirty buring the war winged again the confederate states by the mined states; and accordant artilize or risidens of the United States Front to and Intrinced before one this of the day of the month of November 1. D. 1864 AL. Y. Gnilbean -Justice after reace in and fir the parish of the sten

b. July 5, 1817 (SMch: v.7, no. 244). d.-

Emelite (Emelie)

m. Feb. 2, 1835 (Lch: v.2, p. 183), François Guilbert, son of Jacques and Celeste Sonnier. b. Sept. 9, 1816 (SMch: v.7, no. 141). d. Aug. 28, 1840, (Lch: v.3, p. 146). m. May 6, 1842 (Lch: v.3, p. 162), Jean-Baptiste Chiasson, son of Jean Baptiste and Julie Dugas. b. Oct. 15, 1824 (Lch: v.2, no. 10).

Girl (unnamed) b. April 15, 1819 (SMch: v.4, no. 1248). d. May 2, 1819 (SMch: v.4

no. 1248). 4. Emilia

b. Nov.30, 1820 (SMch: v.7, no. 1038). d. July 26, 1872 (Lch: v.4, p. 167). m. May 6, 1835 (Lch: v.2, p. 190), Pierre Constantin, son of Jean and Marie Constantin. b. Sept. 7, 1813 (SMch: v.6, no. 1640).

5.

6.

Child d. Dec. 15, 1823, at age 4 days (SMch: v.4, no. 1615).

Marcel (Alexander Narcisse and Hortense Patin).

b. Ca. 1825. d. Aug. 21, 1872 (Lch: v.4, p. 167).

m. Sept. 20, 1844 (Lch: v.3, p. 167), Marie-Idolie Dugas, dau. of Ce-

lestin and Julie Chiasson. bt. March 4, 1829 at age 4 months (Lch: v.3, p. 89).

7. Adolph

b. Aug. 9, 1828 (Lch: v.3, p. 69). d. July 7, 1884, (Lch: v.4, p. 277). m. Dec. 30, 1851 (Lch: v.4, p. 63), Céleste Dugas, dau. of Célestin and Julie Chiasson. b. Nov. 22, 1835 (Lch: v.5, p. 12). d. 1889, Lafavette. 8. Stanislas

b. May 7, 1830 (Lch: v.3, p. 260). d. March 3, 1875, (Lch: v.4, p.184). m. June 11, 1849 (Lch: v.4, p. 24). Famie Nézat, dau. of Alexander and Virginia Patin. b. Jan. 17, 1831 (Opelch: v.3, p. 166). d. Dec. 14, 1914 (Lch: v.5, p. 175).

9. Emma

bt. April 4, 1832, at age 3 months (Lch: v.4, p.1482). d.m. May 11, 1852 (Lch: v.4, p. 70), Joseph Dugas, son of Maximilien and Lucille Brasseaux. b. Jan. 30, 1821 (GCch: v.1, p. 13).

10. Louis Joseph

bt. May 19, 1835, at age 6 months (Lch; v.4, no. 476), d. June 17, 1836 (Lch: v.3, p. 95).

11. Azéma b. March 18, 1836 (Lch: v.4, no. 651). d. Feb. 27, 1837 (Lch: v.3, p. 110).

12. Edmond b. Jan. 25.

b. Jan. 25, 1838 (Lch: v.5, p.86). d. Dec. 27, 1839, (Lch: v.3, p.142).

13. Eve Alida

b. Aug. 31, 1839 (Lch: v.5, p. 144). d. Nov. 24, 1871, Lafayette.

m. June 3, 1856 (Lch: v.4, p. 31), Adam Brasseaux, son of Edouard and Arsène Dugas. bt. Feb. 26, 1836, at age 15 days (Lch: v.4, no. 608). m. Nov. 24, 1871 (Lch: v.4, p. 380). Lessin Dugas.

14. Placide

b. Jan. 24, 1841 (GCch: v.1, p. 187).

Amélie
 Sept. 15, 1847, at age 4 years (Lch: v.4, p. 5).

16. Félix b. Jan. 9, 1845 (Lch: v.5, p. 283).

Marie Alice
 Nov. 29, 1844 (Lch; v.5, p. 309). d. -

Marie Richard.

18. Elisa

b. Nov. 1848 (Lch: v.6, p. 32). d. Oct. 10, 1849 (Lch: v.4, p. 19).

(TO BE CONTINUED)

HAILSTONES at FRANKLIN— They had a terrible hail storm at Franklin, Attakapas, on the 19th inst. The stones were of a large size, some of them two and a half inches in circumference, and nearly all the windows on the north side of the houses were broken.

DOWN WHERE THE SUGAR CANE GROWS

The Reminiscences of James P. Kemper



OAKLAWN MANOR 1981

PART II: PEOPLE

When the white man decided to take over the Teche country, he encountered but slight opposition from the Indians. In Attakapas, proper, there were several small tribes. The name «Attakapas» means «Man Eater» because the tribe by that name was accused of cannibalism. The charge was probably not true. Inter-tribal warfare, supplemented by hostility from the whites, seems to have wiped these Indians out completely. In 1885, only eight individuals of this tribe were known to survive; three in Lake Charles, La., and five in west Texas.

The nation of Chitimachas Indians, probably an offshoot from the Choctaws, occupied Grand River in the Atchafalava Basin and Bayou Teche at Charenton, in St. Mary Parish. They procured a title to 1,093 acres there and have lived there ever since.

Other tribes, the Houmas, Caddos, Tunicas, Avoyelles, lapped over into Attakapas but have long since disappeared, either by extinction or by treaty. These «treaties» were all very similar. They could be expressed in very few words: «Indians get out and make room for the white man.» The case in Attakapas was no different from that at Plymouth Rock in far-off Massachusetts. Driven from home by persecution, the Puritans upon reaching land, in the language of Bill Nye, the humorist, «fell first upon their knees and next upon their aborigines.»

It would be impractical and I am afraid uninteresting to attempt to enumerate all of the early settlers on Bayou Teche. I tried to select only some of those who contributed substantially to the development of the sugar industry, the far greater part of which was in St. Mary, Iberia, and St. Martin parishes. Iberia was created out of St. Mary and St. Martin in 1868.

I have noted above that «Nicholls» was one of the few English names of land grantees from the Spanish government.(1) From Lyle Saxon's Old Louisiana we learn that Edward Church Nicholls, the grantee of 237.45 acres near New Iberia, was the first Civil Commandant and a United States judge of the County of Attakapas, in Louisiana. His son, Thomas C. Nicholls, fought in the Battle of New Orleans, in 1815, and was later appointed Chief Justice, or Presiding Officer of the Court of Appeals. Three of his sons became judges and one of them, Francis T. Nicholls, was Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court for many years. That was after he lost an arm and a leg in defense of the Confederacy and had served as governor of Louisiana. I remember him well.

Mr. Saxon quotes from the memoirs of Thomas C. Nicholls, son of Edward C. Nicholls, wherein he describes his and his family's trip from New Orleans to Bayou Teche to join his father. It was a tedious journey. It took five days to drive a hundred miles from New Orleans to Plaquemine. From there, they took a boat on Bayou Plaquemine and went up Grand River to Butte la Rose and from there by ox-wagon to Bayou Teche, near St. Martinville. This was in 1805.

What is remarkable about this trip is that no one living today could ever have driven an ox-wagon from Butte la Rose to Bayou Teche because of water. When that trip was made, the Atchafalaya River was an insignificant stream that had never discharged more than \$0,000 cubic feet of water per second. For more than three miles it was completely choked with driftwood. I know a man who said his father chopped it out with an axe. Realizing the magnitude of the undertaking, this statement was not convincing. Another said it was burned out but realizing the reluctance of water-soxded cypress to burn, this statement does not carry conviction. The only way it could have been dislodged without great expense would be by a great flood and such a flood came in 1863. Since the Civil War, the Atchafalaya River has grown at a miraculous rate and now discharges ten times as much water as it discharged when the Nicholls family made this memorable trip. In fact, at flood it discharges more water than any river in the United States with the exception of the Mississippi.

About 25 years ago, B. E. Perkins, a Baton Rouge realtor, a college professor from Tennessee, who was a prospective purchaser of timber, and I started out one chilly January morning to look over a tract of cypress timber. We entered the swamp at Catahoula Lake about ten miles east of St. Martinville, walked in a southeasterly direction until about noon, swung around to the east and then north and soon found ourselves cut off from the high land to the west by water too deep to be waded. It was also too late to retrace our steps without being overtaken by nightfall.

Nicholls did not have a Spanish land grant at reported by Lyle Saxon. Instead, he hold a certificate of title to property between the present-day Ann and Bank streets in New Iberia. This property Nicholls purchased from Philip Boutté, who had acquired it from Joseph Carlin, original Spanish land grantee, and from John Kershaw and wife, who had acquired the property from François Prévost who had previously purchased it from the same Joseph Carlin. R. and R. Report No. 30, American State Papers, vol. 111, pp. 152. For location, see Gertude C. Tajota, Lend Gentar Long the Tech-part II (Lafayette, La., 1980).

Edward Church Nicholls made little or no contribution to the development of the sugar industry.
 He arrived in the Teche Country in 1804 and departed for Lafourche long before the cultivation of sugarcane began along the Teche. The background and early life of Nicholls is outlined in Glenn R. Conrad, New Iberia: Essays on the Town and Its People (Lafayette, La., 1979), p. 88.

I was not lost. My mistake was not to have informed myself as to the stage of the river. Flood water in the swamp was higher than I had anticipated. It was rushing south at a rapid rate. I knew where the high ground was but the trouble was to get to it. Perkins was six feet four inches tall, I was six feet one inch, but the professor was only about five feet eight inches. I told Perkins he need not worry until after the professor and I had succumbed, but the appeal was not impressive. Our progress was slow; sometimes we could find a fallen tree to serve as a bridge over the depressions and sometime we would have to plunge in, regardless of depth. I soon found that the little professor was dead game. He did not hesitate, nor did he whine.

About sundown we heard a shot and, marking our course, we headed in that direction. The night was fair with a bright moon. The professor said that if he ever got to the man who fired that shot, he would hug him. We cried out at the top of our lungs and we had pretty good lungs. After a while we got an answer and, finally, about ten o'clock reached a fisherman's camp on a ridge in the swamp.

The professor was true to his word and walked up to the man standing in front of his shack and, regardless of the fact that he had a gun, threw both arms around him. He was a Cajun who could speak but little English and his surprise was great. If he had not shot at that hawk attacking his chickens, we may have found a watery grave, or, at least have spent a very cold, wet night. He gave us some coffee and we engaged him to lead us to high land. We gave him a liberal fee.

It was seven miles to where we had entered the swamp and we got there after midnight.

We took practically the same route that the Nicholls family had taken more than a hundred years before, but no ox-wagon could have gotten within miles of it. We were not far from where Captain E. T. King of New Iberia had operated a sugar plantation before the Civil War, on Bayou L'Embarras. Gradually the water rose as the levee system progressed until, finally it robbed him of his plantation. Many other properties in the Atchafalaya Basin were likewise consumed by the ever-rising water. Now, that area is in the floodway designed to divert the surplus flood water from the Mississippi River and carry it over a shorter route to the sea.

When Mr. Nicholls, his mother, sisters, and brother arrived at their new home on the Teche, they were at first much depressed over the poor facilities which they encountered. They had been living in Washington City and the contrast must have been shocking. Mr. Nicholls, Sr., assured them that conditions would improve as he had been waiting for their arrival before starting operations, and he was true to his word. The place was made quite comfortable. The local people were hospitable; the girls were pretty although communication was difficult, they not understanding each other's language. There was a ball every Saturday night which they all, young and old, enjoyed.

Among the Creoles that founded the Teche country and made it the supreme in the production of sugar in Louisiana, are the following names: Broussard, De la Houssaye, Decuir, Le Blanc, Dugas, Martin, Mouton, Judice, Segura, Patout, Gonsoulin, Pelerin, Boutte, Loisel, Hébert, Sorrel, Grevemberg, Fusilier, Faÿ, Pecot, Carlin, Verret, Sennett, Darby, Derouen, Frere, Verdun, and many others (2). Only a few of the land grantees

^{2.} Not all family names listed can be classified as Creole since the true distinction of Creole applies to children of European parentage, primarily French and Spanish, born in Louisians or in the West Indies before the Louisians Purchase. The names of Broussard, LeBlanc, Dugas, Martin, and Mouton are Acadian; De Is Houssaye, Decuir, Le Blanc, Judice, Seguru-Reierin (Pellerin), Boutlé, Loisel, Hébert, Sorrel, Grevemberg, Fusilier (Fuselier), Pecot, Carlin, Verret, Sennett, Darby, and Derouen are Creole; and Fay, Tere, Patout, Gonsoulin, and Verdun are names of nineteenth-century French immigrants.

were of English extraction. Among these were the Stirlings, the Berwicks, the Knights, the O'Briens, the Newmans, the Weekses, the Garretts,(3) but most of the Anglo-Saxons came in after the Louisiana Purchase.

To reach the Teche from the Mississippi River in those days was quite a difficult journey. The Atchafalaya River is an outlet stream which originally left the Mississippi a short distance below the mouth of the Red River. In about 1831, with the aid of Captain Shreve, who had a contract with the government to clear the snags from Red River, and for whom Shreveport is named, the Mississippi cut off the bend now known as Turnbull's Island. Above the mouth of the Red, the old river is completely filled with detritus, but between the mouth of the Red and the Mississippi it is kept open by the current which runs both ways, depending on which is higher, the Mississippi or the Red. If the Red is higher, part of the water will go down the Atchafalaya and part down the Mississippi, but if the Mississippi is higher, all of the Red's water and part of the Mississippi will go down the Atchafalaya. In time of extreme flood, besides carrying all of the water of the Red, the Atchafalaya carries about a fifth of the runoff of the Mississippi to arrive at the mouth of the Red.

About 30 miles downstream the Atchafalaya spreads out into a great swamp, containing innumerable small streams. Down at Morgan City, it comes together again, creating a great river which sixteen miles further down empties into the Gulf through Atchafalaya Bay. For the early traveler to reach the Teche, three routes were open. One had to leave the Mississippi at Old River, enter the head of the Atchafalaya and come down it to the Swamp area and follow one of the small bayous to the high land east of the Teche. Or he could enter Bayou Plaquemine at the present town of Plaquemine (there were no locks then), come down to Grand River and take one of the numerous small bayous, depending on where he wanted to go. There was a third route down Bayou Lafourche which I will describe presently. One could enter the Teche only through its mouth, near Morgan City.

For the above reasons, the flatboat was the prevailing means of transportation, which, particularly upstream, was slow enough. While it may not sound Mayflowerish to admit that your ancestors came in a flatboat, if they came to the Teche much more than a hundred years ago, that is the way they came.

A most renowned resident of Bayou Teche was Alexander Porter, born June 24, 1785, a Presbyterian, and the son of James Porter of Tanno Wood, Ireland. Near the end of the eighteenth century, a period of rebellion in Ireland sent numerous emigrants to America. Among them was this lad of sixteen whose father had lost his life through being considered one of the organizers of the rebellion. Alexander escaped with his uncle and family to Nashville. His education had progressed considerably in Ireland and he continued it at Nashville. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar and became well versed in common law. He knew Andrew Jackson well and it was largely because of the latter's influence that he decided to make his home in Attakanas.

W. H. Sparks, who knew him intimately, says that he went first to Donaldsonville where he hired a man and a skiff to bring him down Bayou Lafourche to Napoleonville. At that point a small spaded canal connected Bayou Lafourche with Lake Verret, in the

^{3.} Of the English names in this list, only Joshua Garrett had a Spanish land grant in the Teche country. This grant was for 406.21 acres no both ides of Bayou Teche just below the present community of Centerville. Although Alexander Stirling and William Weeks had land grants in Feliciana, they did not posses grants in the Teche country. Like the Berwick, Kinght, O'Briens, and Newmans, the Weekses and the Stillings only had titles to lands granted to earlier settlers or to lands they claimed through Charles de Blanc.

Atchafalaya Swamp. It is known as the Attakapas Canal and can still be traced on the ground. Here Porter secured another boat and boatman and proceeded through Lake Verret and Bayou Long, across Flat Lake to the upper end of Berwick Bay.

He stopped at Marie José's landing in Attakapas. This was most probably at Klingville, the northern end of what is now Morgan City. There he got another skiff and boatman to take him up to the mouth of the Teche and up that stream to St. Martinville. By that time he must have been tired of sitting in a boat so, for the rest of the journey he went by land, to Opelousas. As the crow flies, the distance from Donaldsonville to Opelousas is about 80 miles. As Alexander Porter went, his first trip was more than 180 miles. By rail, today, it is 85 miles.

Soon after Alexander Porter arrived in Attakapas, he established himself permanently on Bayou Teche in St. Mary Parish. Beginning on November 14, 1812, he and Isaac Baldwin bought from John Reeves, six arpents front by forty deep, on both sides of Bayou Teche. This was the nucleus around which was built what became one of Louisiana's most magnifeent suear estate. Although he was building it in 1823, it was not vet complete in 1838.

Porter's rise to fame as a lawyer was spectacular. Even if he did not have competition, he must have been brilliant. A story is told by Sparks wherein he charged a man five hundred dollars for having set his dog on him.

On his first trip to the Teche, he tied up his skiff in front of a house and asked for a drink of water. Upon being denied, he asked for buttermilk, whereupon the man set his dog on him and Porter beat a hasty retreat to his boat. Many years after, this man came to Porter's office. He needed a lawyer. His estranged wife was suing him for separation and property, dotal and paraphernal. If she recovered, he was ruined. She had secured the services of Mr. Brent, another leading lawyer of the Attakapas.

Porter did not fail to see his chance for revenge. He asked the man a fee of one thousand dollars. The old Cajun nearly fell off his chair. Mr. Porter incidentally remarked that he had received a letter from Mr. Brent stating he wanted to see him, and he presumed it was about this case. This clinched the deal. A note was made out for one thousand dollars and Porter won the case. When the man came to pay the note, Porter told him he had charged him five hundred dollars for prosecuting the suit and five hundred for setting his dog on him. The Cajun replied dryly, «I been tink dat all de time.»

Alexander Porter, Louis DeBlanc, Henry Johnson, Charles Olivier, and W. C. Maquelle were chosen to represent the County of Attakapas in the drawing up of a constitution for Louisiana, under an authorization signed by President Madison on February 11, 1811. Porter was one of the most active members of the convention and served on many important committees. It is said that in every feature of this constitution the mind of Porter is apparent. Porter and Henry Johnson were good compromisers; the adjusted differences and an excellent constitution resulted. Porter was still a subject of King George III when he served as a delegate to the constitutional convention. His naturalization proceedings began December 12, 1812.

On January 2, 1821, at the age of 35, Porter was appointed an associate justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Porter was an anti-Jackson Whig. He resigned from the supreme bench and took his seat in the United States Senate on January 6, 1834. While there, he became a close friend of Henry Clay and gave earnest and efficient support to that great statesman in those measures which represented his policies. Porter served only six years in the Senate. He was elected again but did not serve; his health had failed. He retired to Oaklawn and devoted himself to his planting interests, now very large. Henry Clay visited him there. The story goes that he loaned Clay a large sum of money, which debt he forsave him before he died.

In March 1838 Charles Daubeny professor of chemistry at the University of Oxford spent a week at Oaklawn with Alexander Porter. They met on a hoat from Cuba and Porter invited the Englishman to visit him at his plantation home. They took it the hard way from Plaquemine. In those days, no matter which way you went from the Mississippi to the Teche, you would, before you got there, wish you had gone the other way.

They took a skiff with two free Negroes to row them. They went down Bayou Plaquemine to Grand River and through Bayou Sorrel to Lake Chicot. Thence into Grand Take. On the horder of the lake was a sawmill where they got supper and stayed all night The Englishman kicked at sleeping two in a bed and Judge Porter arranged for him to have a separate bed. The Judge explained to his English friend that in this wild and rugged country, a traveler was lucky to get a roof over his head at hed time and, where there was a bed, he never counted the occupants. He was concerned only inknowing if there was room to get in it. The next day Judge Porter and his English friend crossed Grand Lake and landed back of Oaklawn

«The Judge and myself.» Daubeny recorded, «together with his housekeeper who had accompanied us from New Orleans, waded on foot through the slough and arrived about the middle of the day opposite his plantation quite bespattered with mud.»

Porter was of an aggressive nature and made many enemies as well as friends. Snarks tells the stroy that Thomas H. Lewis, a distinguished lawyer of Onelousas, many of whose honorable descendants still reside there, was his bitterest enemy. A few days before Porter died he was engaged in what almost amounted to a soliloguy. Reviewing his career, he said. «I have differed with many of my fellow-citizens and some of them are my enemies; but. from my heart. I have forgiven them all, as I hope to be forgiven by them and by my God, before whom I must in a few hours appear. We have deep many minutes and then emphatically added, «Yes Lord, even Tom Lewis,»

Evidence of how good a lawyer Porter was lies in this story of his defending and acquitting, before the St. Martinville bar a man charged with counterfeiting. The man was well educated and refined and Porter was entirely convinced of his innocence. The man was so grateful that he paid porter \$500 instead of \$250, the fee asked. Later, Porter was arrested in New Orleans for pasing counterfeit money.

On December 19, 1843, Porter made a will appointing James, his brother, his executor, bequeathing him his real and personal property, with certain exceptions (4) In 1847. three years after Alexander Porter died, B. L. Allen, associated with the American Agriculturist, visited James Porter who inherited Oaklawn from his brother.

Mr. Allen noted that northern ice was brought 300 miles from New Orleans. He said: «Thus the Yankees, by their accustomed shrewdness, are indirectly driving a brisk trade in exchanging the congelations of the wintry North for the crystalization of the sunny South.»

I had to go to the dictionary before I appreciated that he meant swapping ice for sugar. The ice, of course, was brought down in balast by the ships that took back sugar and molasses.

I can remember the first artificial ice plant erected in Franklin, shortly after the Civil

4. Alexander Porter married Evalina Baker, daughter of Joshua Baker, Sr., and Susannah Lewis, August 24, 1815. Evalina was born in Mason County, Ky., September 22, 1797, and she died in St. Mary Parish October 30, 1819. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Annotated Abstracts of Successions of St. Mary Parish, 1811-1834, (Privately printed, 1972), p. 8-A. Alexander and Evalina had two daughters, Evalina who died in childhood and Anne who married

William Ashe Alston of South Carolina, April 18, 1840. D. J. Hébert, Southwest Louisiana Records (Privately printed, 1974), 111, 5. She died childless a short time after her marriage. Thus Porter's only heirs were his brother, James, who inherited the bulk of his estate, four sisters, and the heirs of a fifth sister, all of whom received cash bequests. Wendell H. Stephenson, Alexander Porter, Whig Planter of Old Loui-

siana, (Baton Rouge, 1934), pp. 124, 132.

War. It was operated when I was a small boy and may have been built by Captain J. J. Sypher. He was called a Carpetbagger in those days as was his brother, General J. Hale Sypher, who bought Chatsworth Plantation, just outside of Franklin. The general did not stay South very long; he moved to Washington where he practiced law. I believe they called him a lobbyist. When I was a schoolboy at the Maryland Agricultural College (now University of Maryland), I spent some of my evenings in Washington, visiting his daughter, May. I remember that he lived next door to Alexander Graham Bell, whom I often saw entering and leaving his house. It was a modest dwelling which probably would rent for fifty dollars per month. The telephone, at that time, had barely passed the toy stage. I remember you had to talk into the receiver and then put it to your ear and hear the answer. This was in 1882. I presume Mr. Bell moved into more luxurious quarters later on.

But Captain Sypher finished out his career in Louisiana. He was a fine mechanical engineer and for years had charge of L. S. Clark's sugar factory on Lagonda Plantation about two miles below Patterson. This was the antebellum home of John M. Bateman, my wife's grandfather, and the place where my parents were married in 1858.

I am reminded of an anecdote about Captain Sypher and my dear old grand uncle, Jim Todd, after which I will tell one about John M. Bateman. It happened in the late eighteen seventies when Uncle Jim owned and lived at Arlington, the beautiful old colonial home on the Teche about a mile below Franklin. Arlington was built by Euphrasie Carlin who, along with many others, came from Santo Domingo when Negro uprisings got too hot for him.(5)

Uncle Jim used Kennebec River ice, even after Captain Sypher's ice plant began operating. He explained that it was colder than artificial ice and, in all other respects, superior. That meant, of course, that he was not going to patronized a damned Yankee. But sometimes Northern ice was not to be had, especially during the hottest part of the season and Uncle Jim was very stout, so be began sending clandestinely to the ice factory. Captain Sypher recognized his yard man and put a bigger piece of ice than normal in his sack. The bait worked and Uncle Jim became a regular customer. He did more than that; he actually came to the ice house and engaged Captain Sypher in conversation. In time the ice house became one of his loafing places. He majored in loafing and telling other people how to run their businesses, which characteristic probably contributed to his later losing his plantation. Everybody like Uncle Jim but he was a born autocrat and he had his humors.

One day he showed up at the ice house feeling not too good and proceeded to tell Captain Sypher that he must not let the fact that he condescended to converse with him at times and buy his ice lead him to believe that he cared anything for him because he hated him and all other Yankees with all the venom in his soul. The Captain urged him not to let that give him too much concern because, if all the hate of a dozen pot-bellied Rebels like him was boiled down into one, it would hardly be a fraction of the hate he bore for him. Of course, as a matter of fact, neither hated the other at all, and, after a little cooling off, business as well as gossip went on as usual. Since Uncle Jim was much older, my father

The 1840 censur of St. Mary Parish lists Euphrasic Carlin as single, head of a household, and between 20 and 30 years of age. On May 1, 1849, when he was 35 years old, Carlin married Joséphine Malette of Salem, indiana, at the residence of Mrs. Sallets. Planter's Banner, Franklin, La., May 3, 1849. The 1850 censur of St. Mary Parish indicates that Euphrasic Carlin, age 37, was born in Louisiana.

He was listed as a planter whose real estate was valued at \$21,000. His wife, Joséphine, was born in Mississppi. In 1860, about the time Arlington was built, Euphrasie Carlin was 47 years old, the father of

^{5.} Mr. Kemper's information concerning the builder of Arlington is apparently in error. Euphrasie Carlin could not have fled the insurrection in Santo Domingo since he (the son of Honoré Carlin and Marguerite Bourgeois and the grandson of Joseph Carlin who had a Spanish land grant in the Attakapas, see footnote 1) was born in the St. Martinville area May 13, 1813. Hébert, II, 172. This date is twenty years beyond the date of the beginning of the refugee flight from Santo Domingo.

looked upon him with respect. He was the only man I ever knew to call my father a liar and get away with it. Any one who did not agree with Uncle Jim was a liar.

T. D. Hine, proprietor of the hardware store which was another loafing place for the oldtimers, besides being of pioneer stock, was quite a wag. During hot summer days, Uncle Jim would complain of the intense heat in Franklin. He insisted that it was twenty degrees cooler at Arlington, a short mile away. One day, when the thermometer hovered around the century mark, Mr. Hine drove up in front of Arlington, got out of his buggy, and proceeded to put on a heavy winter overcoat before knocking at the door. He told Uncle Jim he believed in preparedness. The weather seemed always to be against Uncle Jim. If it rained when it shouldn't, it cost him ten thousand dollars. A prolonged drought often cost him twenty thousand. An early freeze even more than that. Mr. Hine decided to keep a record of alleged losses as Uncle Jim reported them. He found one year that he had lost several hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding the fact that the normal income from his sugar crop did not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Finally, Uncle Jim lost his place to a Northern man named Baker. He could not, however, resist the temptation to visit the field and volunteer advice. One day he insisted that Mr. Baker was putting too much dirt on the cane. «Put more dirt to the cane.» said Baker to the plowman. «I am no sugar planter, but I do know Mr. Todd's method did not succeed.»

John Bateman and Ben Hudson, his good friends, entered into a contract to swap plantations. Later, Hudson concluded he had gotten the worst of the deal and refused to go through with the sale. Bateman sued him for fulfillment of contract. As his defense, Hudson took the stand and swore he was drunk when he signed the contract. On rebuttal, Bateman swore that he, too, was drunk, hence could not have taken advantage of him. The court ruled the document was binding.

While Alexander Porter probably stood out as the most brilliant lawyer at the Attakapas bar, there were several others far from mediocre. Among them were William L. Brent, Henry Johnson, and Joshua Baker. Brent was a native of Maryland and a member of the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Congresses, as a Whig. He later practiced law in Washington and in Louisiana. He died in St. Martinville, July 7, 1848, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery there.(6)

In 1811, Johnson and Nathan Kemper, my great grandfather, in equal partnership bought a plantation on Bayou Salé. The tract, the land claims of Dominique Prévost, consisted of 2,000 arpents, fifty arpents on both sides of the bayou by forty arpents depth. In an act passed before Joshua Baker in 1831, they partitioned the property, Johnson taking the upper half and Kemper taking the lower half. When the Parish of St. Mary was established in 1811, Henry Johnson was appointed judge of the new parish. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1812 and, together with Alexander Porter, he exerted a powerful influence in its creation. He ran for Congress that same year but was defeated. Upon the death of W. C. C. Claiborne in 1816, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1824, when he was elected governor of the state. On April 10, 1825, he entertained the Marquis de Lafayette.

four children, and a planter of considerable wealth. His real property was valued at \$250,000 and his personal property at \$100,000. He had 1,000 acres of improved land, 2,000 acres of unimproved land, and 112 slaves. De K. Menn, The Large Slave Holders of Louistana, 1860 (New Orleans, 1964), p. 380.

An account of William Brent's life and political activities can be found in Glenn R. Conrad, «William L. Brent: Jeffersonian Republican and Louisiana Politician,» Attakapas Gazette, XI, 67.

In 1829 Johnson was defeated in his race for the United States Senate, but in 1834, was elected a Representative to the Twenty-fourth Congress and, at the close of his term, was reelected. When Alexander Porter died in 1844, Johnson was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy and served in that body until 1849. Meantime, he was defeated for governor by Alexander Mouton. While a member of the Senate he presented to Congress the resolution of the Louisiana legislature favoring the annexation of Texas and the memorial of the sugar planters of St. Mary Parish, praying for the repeal of the Tariff of 1846 which had reduced the price of sugar below the production cost. Governor Johnson retired from publice life in 1850 to a place in Pointe Coupée Parish where he died on September 4, 1864.

Joshua Baker was born in Kentucky on March 23, 1799, a son of Jushua Baker. When he was about four years old, he went with his parents to Mississippi, and in 1811 the family located on Bayou Teche in St. Mary Parish. In 1819 he was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where he served as assistant professor of engineering and, after graduating, was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners, which position he held for years.

Baker supervised the building of the old courthouse at Franklin and a number of bridges in Louisiana. He finally gave up engineering as a profession, studied law at Litenfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in Kentucky, returning to St. Mary Parish to practice. In 1829 he was elected parish judge. He was also interested in the lumber trade and steamboating on the Mississippi. Politically, he was a conservative Democrat and did all he could to prevent the state of Louisiana from seceeding in 1861.

In January, 1868, General W. S. Hancock, the military commander of Louisiana, appointed Joshua Baker governor. He found that at the close of 1867, the claims against the state were \$1,313,000 in excess of the receipts; that the state treasury was practically bank-rupt; that the legislature had failed to provide adequate means to meet current expenses and that «unless some remedy was applied, the machinery of civil government in the State must stop.»

So much for carpetbag rule.

To meet the emergency, General Hancock, on February 22, issued an order directing all license fees, revenues, dues and taxes of the state to be payable and collected in United States legal tender notes. On March 10 and 11, General Hancock called an election, giving full directions for registering voters, but on March 18, General Robert C. Buchanan succeeded General Hancock and extended the election order to include members of Congress. At the election, Henry Clay Warmoth was elected governor and took his seat on July 13, and then the real firworks began.

Governor Baker's term was short. Like Thomas Jefferson, adversity overtook Judge Baker. He lost his beautiful home, Fairfax, between Franklin and Patterson and went to live with his daughter at Lyme, Connecticut, where he died in 1886.(7)

Walter Brashear was a native of Philadelphia. When a boy, he moved to Kentucky with his parents. They died and left him a poor orphan. His schooling was limited. He went into the ginseng business before he was grown. Making two trips to China, selling ginseng, before he was 21 years old, he made money out of it. But he did not like the sea, so he married and studied medicine and began to practice in Kentucky. He emigrated to Louisiana and

^{7.} This sketch of Joshua Baker's life and career is derived from Alcée Fortier, Louisiana, 2 vols. (Atlanta, 1909), 1, 57-58.

purchased Belle Isle, one of the five hilly islands along the Attakapas coast. There he grew sugar cane successfully. But Belle Isle was 20 miles across the marsh from high land. It could only be reached through bayous which, in those days had to be negotiated with an «ash breeze.» The steamboat had not arrived yet in the Teche country, although it was then showing up at New Orleans where Roosevelt (one of the early ones) and Fulton were trying to maintain a navigation monopoly against the brisk opposition of Captain Shreve.

The steamboat arrived on Bayou Teche in the early eighteen thirties. I have heard my father say that when a small boy on Bayou Salé, he heard the whistle of the first steamboat to come up Bayou Teche. Of course, he had never heard a steam whistle before; he mistook it for the voice of a man lost in the woods and was trying to get up a rescue party when he discovered his mistake He admitted he thought the man's lung power was unusual.

Dr. Brashear left Belle Isle and bought lands on both sides of Berwick Bay and founded the town, Brashear, on Tiger Island, now Morgan City He and most of his family are buried there.

Dr. Brashear was noted for his integrity, forthright courage; and his loyalty to his friends of whom my father was one. My brother Walter was named for him. He took an active part in government and was a legislator for many years. Numerous anecdotes are told of his prowess in the field of personal conflict, the most outstanding and oft-repeated being his encounter with Dr. Towles, also high spirited and courageous. After a fisticulf in the street, they met by appointment and shot it out. Towles was wounded and Brashear was the only doctor in town. He approached Towles, raised his hat and tendered his services. Towles, who stuttered, replied, «I, I, I will d, d, d, die f, f, f, first.» Brashear expressed his regrets and retired. But Towles did not die as a result of his encounter and he left some worthy descendants whose friendship my family claims. We Kempers should cherish the memory of Dr. Towles for it was he who assembled a possé and rescued Nathan Kemper and his brothers when the Spaniards were carrying them, bound in a pirogue, past the post at Pointe Coupée on their way to New Orleans. They may never have returned.

I remember another anecdote of the doctor's valor in the field of private battle. A much younger man told the doctor that «Only your advanced years keep me from giving you a thrashing,» whereupon the doctor countered, «My advanced years will not keep me from giving you a thrashing,» and, as the story goes, it did not.

I do not blame Dr. Brashear for leaving Belle Isle and settling on Berwick Bay. This beautiful island, more properly called a hummock which, like the four others along the Attakapas coast, rises out of the marsh, near the bay. This one, the smallest contains about a hundred acres above tidal action. The highest hill is just under one hundred feet. More than twenty miles from Morgan City, it can be reached only by boat, through a myriad of bayous. There is but little habitable land between. A trip from Morgan City would require at that time at least six hours with mosquitoes as bad as they can be imagined. Originally, the island was claimed by Dauterive Dubuclet, Benoist St. Clair, and François Gonsoulin; Mr. Brashear acquired it in 1824.

Three-quarters of a century later I was on Belle Isle in an engineering capacity; salt had been discovered there and was being mined Mrs. Kemper had gone to New Orleans. On Friday, January 5, 1900, a boy arrived in the family a little ahead of expectations, catching me unawares. A hurried message was sent me on the morning of the great event. Had communication lines been intact, I could have reached New Orleans that evening. But the boat did not leave Morgan City until Saturday and on its way, ran into the bank and sank. Thereby another day was lost and my son was three days old before I made his acquaintance.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS, NOT YOUR FISTS

Translated and Annotated by Mathé Allain *

Hollywood movies and popular novels tend to depict colonial Louisiana as a suave land where sophisticated eighteenth-century gentlemen danced courtly minutest with demure ladies in paniers and powdered wigs. In fact, the Louisiana territory was the frontier, and the outlying settlements resembled Dodge City rather than Versailles. Yet, the early French colonists sought to endow their lives with social amenities; thus, on October 2, 1784, an Opelousas settler, Pierre Manuel, gave a shall» for a few friends.

The party, however, did not go smoothly. The frolic turned into a brawl when a young gate-crasher, the Sieur Boisdoré,(1) prepared to dance a contredanse with a lady who had just refused to stand up with a bona fide guest. The host and the unwanted guest exchanged insults and blows, and a few days later the militia captain Etienne de la Morandière, acting for the commandant of the Attakapas Post, Chevalier Alexandre de Clouet, received the deposition of Jean Choisser who had witnessed the incident.

Today, October 8th 1784, on order from the Chevalier de Clouet, colonel and commandant, civil and military, of the Attakapas and Opelousas, at the request of Sieur Boisdoré, the younger, we, Etienne Robert (Norbert) de la Morandière, infantry and militia officer of this post, called in Sieur Jean Choisser to receive his deposition concerning the events which took place on the night of the second to the third of this month at the house of Sieur Pierre Manuel. After swearing to tell the truth, the witness stated that during the night of the second to the third, during the ball given by the said Sieur Manuel, he saw Sieur Boisdoré ready to dance a contredance with Madame Lamirande.(2) Upon which a young man complained to Sieur Lamirande that his wife had refused to dance with him, yet was now dancing with Sieur Boisdoré, the younger. Thereupon, Sieur Lamirande forbade his wife to dance with the said Sieur Boisdoré unless she danced first with the one she had refused. Thereupon, Sieur Pierre Manuel, who was coming out of a room, said that there was at the ball someone who was unaware of the rudeness displayed toward him and was knave and a fool. At this pointed Boisdoré, the younger, asked him if he was the one meant. When the said Pierre Manuel repeated his statement, Boisdoré, the younger, told him he, Manuel, was the fool. Thereupon, the said Sieur Manuel struck him twice in the face. The said Boisdoré called upon the assembly as a witness and said Pierre Manuel again struck him because, he said, he had called upon the assembly to be a witness. The said Pierre Manuel told him, continuing to hit him, that he was causing trouble and that he had not been invited. The witness signed the deposition which he certified as truthful in the presence of Sieur Fr. Brunel, and in ours, militia captain, on the same day and year.

Fr. Brunel Jean Choiser

La Morandière

Jean Choiser, maybe because he was an outsider-he came from Lafourche, and in another document is described as «cet américain»-expressed no opinion as to the relative responsibilities for the brawl. Another witness, Joseph LaPrate, was more loquacious.

Today, October 8th, 1784, upon the order of the Chevalier de Clouet, Colonel, commandant of the Opelousas and Attakapas, we, Etienne Robert de la Morandière, infantry and

- From the early documents of the Opelousas Post, 1764-1789.
- 1. It is unlikely that the rambunctious «Boisdoré the youngers was Antoine Boisdoré, a respectable Opelousas settler and the holder of a large land grant in the Opelousas-Ville Platte area. The only Boisdoré son listed in Donald J. Hébert, Southwest Loustiana Records 'Church and Civil Records of Settlers, 1756 1810 (Eunice, La., 1974) is Charles who having been born in 1777 would have been too young in 1784 to be the gate-crasher. Father Hébert also liste a Joseph Boisdoré who died in 1792.
- 2. Probably Marie Catherine Frédéric, wife of Joseph Lamirande, who died on August 17, 1796, at

militia officer of this post, called in Sieur Joseph LaPrate to receive his deposition concerning what took place during the night of the second to the third of the month at the house of Pierre Manuel. After swearing to tell the truth, he declared that during the night of the second to the third, he was at the house of Pierre Manuel who was giving a ball, and Sieur Boisdoré came around ten in the evening. Toward midnight, being in one of the rooms of the house, the witness heard a great noise in the ballroom. Curisoity prompted him to come out to see what was going on, and he heard the said Pierre Manuel, who was coming out of his room, saying that there were at the ball some worthless rascals (plats gueux) who, despite the rudeness displayed toward them, remained obstinately to dance. These, he said, had to be stupid as well to remain there. Sieur Boisdoré, who was then in position for the contredance, heard the statement and asked if it was meant for him. When the word «stupid» was repeated, Sieur Boisdoré, the younger, told Manuel that he was stupid himself. At this very moment, Sieur Manuel struck him, then hit him twice more in the face with his fist and grabbed him by the hair. Some of the people at the ball rushed to separate them. They succeeded, but the said Sieur Boisdoré not leaving the room, the said Sieur Pierre Manuel looked for a stick and demanded one, uttered insulting words and said he wanted to drive the rascal out with a stick. The witness, moreover, declares that in the heat of battle, seeing that the said Pierre Manuel had grabbed him (Boisdoré) by the hair, Sieur LaPrate himself helped to remove the victim from his hands. He had not heard that Sieur Boisdoré had done or said anything impolite, or acted in any way to justify the words used by Sieur Manuel. In faith of which, he signed the present deposition and certified it as true in the presence of Pierre Guillory and Fr. Brunel and me, captain of militia, on the same day,

Joseph LaPrate

Fr. Brunel P. Guillory

La Morandière

Nothing in the surviving records indicates whether the hostility between Pierre Manuel and the young Boisdoré went back to earlier friction or simply erupted during the ball, possibly helped by the consumption of much tafia. Nor does the commandant's correspondence with New Orleans reveal what decision was rendered in the case. One thing is clear, however, French tempers flared up readily in colonial days.



I fame Plaster of the Pariet of the many that of the found mine has in spelle Chalth, and for the fourpoin of seposing of my remains & effects in such manner as I think proper, do make this my last will and Tustation - as follows - to with the Mathefas, I desire that my lody Shall be bursed in the Catholic burying ground at It marketing with by the liber of Maj Isaac I. Bake, with a plane marble Hab to the a





SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

Major Isaac Lewis Baker

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUG. 9TH 1830

His best energies were devoted to this service of his country. She has enrolled his name on her history. The people amongst whom he lived attest the virtues of this man. His domestic virtues are inscribed on the memory of his numerous relatives and in the heart of her who loved him het.

JAMES PLAISTED Esq.

BORN IN GARDINER, MAINE.
NOVEMBER 24, 1799
GRADUATED AT BROWN UNIV.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
SEPTEMBER, 1825
PRACTICED LAW AT
FRANKLIN, LA.
WHERE HE

DIED AUG. 9, 1837

He was buried by his request in the Catholic burying ground in St. Martinsville beside his former friend and partner, Major Isaac L. Baker

To Lie By The Side Of A Friend

by Gertrude C. Taylor

When and how the paths of Isaac Lewis Baker and James Plaisted came together will probably remain a mystery forever, for this story lies deep in scartly court records of some 150 years ago and on two tombstones which tell where the friends lie. It seems, however, from the few facts that can be gathered from early records, the two men found in their short but sincere association a tie even greater than their profession, a tie that bound them through their short lives together and unto death.

Isaac Lewis Baker, one of the nine children of Joshua Baker, Sr., and Susannah Lewis, soom in Mason County, Ky., November 14, 1792. Some time after 1810, he came with his family to St. Mary Parish. Before entering law practice in St. Mary and St. Martin parishes, he served as a private in the Consolidated Regiment of the Louisiana militia.(1) It is apparent that Baker moved to St. Martin Parish before 1821, since on May 11 of that year he purchased a town lot from Ransom Eastin.(2) Between 1823 and 1829, Baker made other land purchases, among them two more town lots in the same area where he had nurchased the first.(3)

James Plaisted was born in Gardiner, Maine, November 24, 1799. He was graduated from Brown University in Providence, R. I., in 1825, and came to Franklin, La., to practice law. It was here that he must have met and established his law partnership with Isaac Baker.(4) Although at the time of his death Plaisted owned a residence in Franklin, it is not clear whether he had always lived there, or whether he had at some time before resided

- 1. Marion John Pierson, Louisiana Soldiers in the War of 1812, (Baton Rouge, 1963), p. 6.
- An except from the document in the succeeding footnote mentions: «Isaac L. Baker acts as agent for his brother Johnus Baker, also a practicing attorney.» Since the Baker brothers and James Plaisted ere of Anglo-American descent and were unacquainted with the French language, they had to rely upon see English-speaking people of the entire Attakapsa area for their law practice. Hence, they piled their profession between the courthwoses of St. Martin and St. Mary parishes.
 - 2. Item No. 4524, Book 33, St. Martin Parish conveyances, reads as follows:

Ransom Eastin of the Parish of St. Martin . . . conveys to Isaac L. Baker, attorney, residing in the same parish, a certain lot of ground lying and situated in the town of St. Martinville, designated on the plats of that partition of the plantation of Mr. Juan Berard, lot no. 2, containing one square arpent, bounded on the east side by lot no. 1, on the west side by Eastin Street, on the North side by Berard Street, and on the south by lot no. 4.

The vendor is the owner, having purchased a larger lot of ground of which the said lot is a portion, and by Bill of Sale paper . . . bearing the date Feb. 19, 1817 duly recorded as No. 3121.

(signed) Ransom Eastin

It is noteworthy that this document pinpoints early landmarks in St. Martinville.

- 3. August 28, 1827, Baker purchased a town lot chaving a front of 192 feet on Monroe Street.» The vendor was Uranie Fuselier, wife of Dr. Alexis Ferry, who had purchased the said property from the succession of Juan Berard, deceased. St. Martin Parish Conveyance No. 6091
- 4. At the time James Plaisted came to Franklin, he was 26 years old. It is probable that he came to the warmer climate of Louisiana for reasons of health since in his will, made four years before his death, he states that he is in efeeble health.» St. Mary Parish Succession No. 355. He would have been the law partner, as stated on his tombstone, and true friend of Isaac Baker only four short years, since Baker died m August, 1830.

- in St. Martinville since February 4, 1830, he purchased a town lot from Joshua Baker, «of St. Mary Parish.» with Isaac Baker acting as agent of his brother.(5)
- This transaction took place a bare six months before Isaac Baker died, August 9, 1830.(6) After Baker's death, Plaisted evidently centered his professional activities in Franklin, where he died at his residence on Willow Street, August 9, 1837. He was buried, as requested in his will, in the St. Martinville Catholic Cemetery by the side of his friend Major Isaac L. Baker, «with a plane (sitc) marble slab to tell a friend where I lie.»(7)

Whatever thought this nostalgic story of true friendship may provoke, a few facts ring out loud and clear: Isaac Baker and James Plaisted knew each other only four short years. Baker, who died at age 37, was seven years older than his partner. Ironically, James Plaisted died at age 37, on the same date as his partner, August 9.

- 5. This property was described thus: «Forty five feet on eNu» street, called Celeste Street, in that part of the town of St. Martinsville called Arrigeville. . . . Bounded on the east by said Celeste Street, to the north by Franklin Street, to the west by Lewis Street, and to the south by the remaining parts of said lots. . . . Being the property conveyed to Joshua Baker by William Palfrey, Sheriff of St. Martin Parish about the year 1823 . . . as the property of Irene Luengo. St. Martin Parish Conveyance No. 6657.
- 6. Isaac Baker died in St. Martinville and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery there. His tombstone addresses him at Major Isaac Baker, a title which cannot be verified. An inventory of his ettate, which included town lots in St. Martinville and a large plantation on the east end of St. Mary Parish, showed a valuation of \$36,000, but claims filed with the opening of his succession indicated that his debts would exceed his assets. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 676.
- 7. James Plaisted's succession was executed according to his will: His faithful and trusty servants, John and Polly, were to be sold at private sale to enone but human and kind matters, even if they must be sold at half price. His grey horse he gave to his friend William Palfrey, and his mahogany bookcase and secretary, to Mrs. Joshua Baker. His gold watch he willed to his brother John, and his most valuable articles of wearing appared to his brother Samuel, both men residing in Maline. The remainder of his personal articles were to be given to the poor and needy. One-fourth of the proceeds derived from his estate was to go to each of his two bothers mentioned above.

The inventory of his estate, besides the aforementioned items, included improvements of the buildings on leased property on Willow Street, the last of said buildings on lessed property on Willow Street, the last of said buildings heigh is reidedene and a large his buildings on the buildings of the buildings of

THE FAMILY OF NOEL SOILEAU

By Jacqueline O. Vidrine *

Noël Soileau came to America with his uncle, Gérard Pellerin, on the ship Comte de Toulouse in 1719.(1) As widower of Marie Bordeaux, he contracted to marry Marie-Joseph Richaume on May 28, 1737. His bride was the minor daughter of deceased Pierre Richaume and of Jeanne Françoise Maury, wife of Barthélémy Bimont, who signs herself «Françoise Maroy, wife of Bimont.»(2)

In 1751, Noël Soileau was at the Natchez Post as noted in the baptismal record of his son, December 14, 1751.(3) His funeral record in St. Francis Church, Pointé Coupée is dated June 4, 1757.(4)

Children of St. Noël Soileau and Marie-Joseph Richaume:

I. Marianne: born, ca. 1743-1744 (Opelousas Census of May, 1777, gives age as 32.) Died, 7 October, 1783 (Opelousas, La., St. Landry Catholic Church.)
D. J. Hébert, Southwest Louisiana Records has 1803 as date of death. Married 6 June, 1758, Etienne-Robert, Ecuyer, Sr. de la Morandière, Chevalier. (St. Francis Church, New Roads, Baton Rouge Dioscesan Archives, Vol. 1, 3).

The May Census of the Opelousas Post lists Etienne-Robert de la Morandière, age 41; his wife Dame A. Marianna Soileau, age 31; a son, Etienne, age 10; and a daughter, Manon, age 15. They had 40 head of cattle, 15 horses, 15 pigs. Their slaves were 3 adults and 5 children (from 1 year to 12 years of age).

Children of Etienne-Robert de la Morandière and Marianne Soileau:

- A. Etienne René: born, 24 April, 1759 (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church, New Roads, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives). Died, 25, April, 1759 (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church, New Roads, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).
- B. Marianne: born, 7 September, 1760 (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church New Roads, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).
- C. Manon: born, ca. 1762 (Opelousas Census 1777). (May be Marianne, above.)
- The compiler of this genealogy notes that she has attempted this work in response to numerous queries, and although it is somewhat incomplete and in some instances erroneous because of lack of time for double checking, this compilation can provide a basis for corrections as well as a departure point for further research. She requests that additions and corrections be sent to her.
- 1. Glenn R. Conrad, First Families Of Louisiana, 2 Vols. (Baton Rouge, La., 1970), I,24.
- 2. Marriage Records, Archives of the Presbytère, New Orleans, La.
- 3 Baptismal Records, St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans, La.
- 4 St. Francis Church, Pointe Coupée, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives.

11.

- D. Marguerite: born, 26 January, 1763 (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church New Roads, Baton Diocesan Archives). Died, 20 April, 1764 (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church, New Roads, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).
- E. Etienne: born, ca. 1767 (Opelousas Census 1777). Married before 1797 Marguerite K. Gradenigo (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church, New Roads, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).

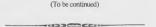
Noël Etienne: born 30 April, 1745 (Little Red Church, card index file, Louisiana

- State Museum Library, St. ann Street, New Orleans). Died 7 March, 1810 (Opelousas, La., St. Landry Catholic Church). Married 19 August, 1771 (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives), to Angélique Fontento (see *The Louisiana Genealogical Register* (Baton Rouge, La., 1975) Vol. 22, p. 387, and Vol. 23 (1976), p. 122 See also Jacqueline O. Vidrine and Winston Deville *Marriage Contracts of the Opelousas Post*, 1766-1803, pp. 2, 69 ff.
- III. Françoise Catherine: Married 3 August, 1761, to Nicolas, comte de Longueval (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church, New Roads, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).
 Children of Nicolas comte de Longueval and Françoise Catherine Soileau:
 - A. Nicolas Etienne, bt. 3 November, 1762.
 - B. Jean-Baptiste André, bt. 27 December, 1763.
- Marguerite: born 15 January, 1749; baptised, 16 January, 1749 (St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans). Died 14 December, 1806 (Opelousas, La., St. Landry Catholic Church).
- V. Augustin: given conditional baptism in Pointe Coupée; baptised 14 December, 1751,
 His grandmother, Jeanne-Françoise Maroy is his godmother. (St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans).
- VI. Jean-Baptiste: born ca. 1752 (Opelousas Census, 1777, gives age as 23). He is often called, even in official documents, «Richaume.» Died (?). Married before 1776 Marie-Jeanne (Marianne) de Vidrine. (born 1758, died 1812). The Opelousas Census of 1777 lists Mr. Jean-Baptiste Soileau, age 25; his wife Dame Marianne Vidrine age 16; and one son, Jean-Baptiste, age 2. Their one slave was a 22-vear-old made
- named Pierre. They had 25 head of cattle, 1 horse, 10 pigs. Children of Jean-Baptiste (Richaume) Soileau and Marie-Jeanne Vidrine:
- A. Jean-Baptiste: born ca. 1775 (Opelousas Census, 1777).
 - B. Eugénie: born 10 December, 1777 (Opelousas, La., St. Landry Catholic Church). (See The Louisiana Genealogical Register, p. 1).
 - C. Godefroy: born ca. 1783. Married 6 October, 1800, to Marie-Genevieve de Neige Fontenot (Opelousas, La., St. Landry Catholic Church). Ibid.

See also J.O.Vidrine and W. Deville, Marriage Contracts of the Opelousas Post 1766-1803, p. 57).

- VII. Fauchonette (also Fachoute): Married before June, 1758, to Sostian Cappin (?). See Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Church, New Roads, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives, I. 187, and III, 29.
- VII. Hélène: born ca. 1754. Died 16 February, 1816, age 62 (Opelousas, La. St. Landry Catholic Church). Married 30 April, 1771, to Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire, widower of Jeanne Roman. (Pointe Coupée, St. Francis Catholic Church, Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).

Family data has been published on this couple. See bibliography, Bulliard and Trosclair, 1774 Cerzus of the Attakapar Port. Additional information from France shows that Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire was in Bordeaux on October 10, 1789 (Archives of the Dept. of Gironde). Marc de Villiers du Terrage in Let Dernières années de la Louisiane française, p. 132, mentions that Fuselier de la Claire signs as négocant in New Otleans on April 19, 1763.



SOME ADVICE TO ANTEBELLUM ST. MARY PLANTERS

Submitted by Glenn R. Conrad

The planter who attempts to cultivate fourteen acres to the hand, even under the most favorable circumstances, goes beyond his strength—with an unfavorable season, and sickness among his hands, and heavy debts to pay, he will be nearly ruined. Without the strength or means to accomplish what he has attempted to, his ambition urges him on, his negroes and horses are worked in bad weather, they are harassed and discouraged, negroes' clothing, farming utensils, carts, ploughs, harness &c. are exposed to the rains, plastered over with mud, and quickly go to destruction, and the whole process of farming on such a plantation is a galling, fretting, ruinous process. . . .

A planter who owns negroes and horses ought to remember that they are but flesh and blood, each possessed of a certain amount of strength and physical endurance, and that it is utterly impossible to overtax that strength without danger to health and life in proportion as the extra burdens are laid on. Any planter who has a fair amount of judgment should see at once, by the appearance and movements of his hands and teams, whether they are taxed beyond what they ought to be; and when they are overworked the planter is not only guilty of inhumanity, but he is striking a blow at his own interests. A steam engine or a waterwheel can perform their labors unceasingly without injury, but flesh and blood are governed by different laws from those that preside over water and iron, and if these laws are violated, the penalties cannot be avoided.

THE 1900 CENSUS OF NEW IBERIA

Culpepper, Elizabeth Mar. 1832 N. C. N. C. Miss. Miss. Miss. Telephone oper. Mathews, Mae 355 YOUNG, Francis June 1877 La. Druggist 356 COURCIER, Angus La. La. May 1837 La. La. La. La. Day laborer

Ellis Feb. 1877 Day laborer Hains, Odile Jan. 1858 (daugh., wid.) Ledet, Jennie Aug. 1877 (grandaugh.) at school Hains, Letia ? (granddaugh.)

Day laborer Thomas May 1893 357 HENRY, Matilda Dec. 1850 Va. Va. Va. Landlord

Apr. 1853 (wid.) France EVES. Marv La. Kv. La. Del. La. Bessie July 1886 La. Del. La. Dec. 1892 La. Del. La. at school 359 BURKE, William Sept 1869 La. N. J. Gabrielle FEb. 1870 La. La. La.

Dry goods sales Insurance agt.

363 LEWIS, Mathew Oct. 1817 Wales Wales (Nat., 1848) Ann Dec. 1819 Wales Wales Pomeroy, Mary Sept 1842 (daug.) 22 Wales (wid.) (daugh.) Wales

Ohio

Mass. Va.

Ky.

May 1846

Mar. 1843

May 1874

Grant, Emily

Pomerov, Richard

Grant, Letcher

	Attakapas Gazette					33
	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
LEE STREET						
360 BROOKS, Henry Aimee Saxon, Theresa Brooks, Katie Henry	Mar. 1856 July 1856 June 1876 Dec. 1885 Mar. 1889	16 16 (stepdaugh.)	N. Y. La. La. La. La.	Germany La. La. N. Y. N. Y.	Germany Conn. La. La. La.	at school at school at school
Arthur Jessie Carlin, Henrietta Celestin	Dec. 1890 Oct. 1894 Feb. 1828 Sept 1854	(wid.) (brother-in-la	La. Conn.	N. Y. Conn. La.	La. Conn. Conn.	Painter
ANN STREET						
361 SAXON, William Mayen Aimee Lottie	Nov. 1874 Dec. 1875 Oct. 1896 Nov. 1898	5 5	La. La. Tex. La.	La. France La. La.	La. France La. La.	Time Keeper
362 GUESS, Luther Mary Morgan Agnes William Alice Luther	May 1851 Sept 1854 Apr. 1884 May 1890 Jan. 1892 Feb. 1894 Oct. 1897	18	Miss. La. La. La. La. La.	Miss. La. Miss. Miss. Miss. Miss.	Miss. La. La. La. La. La.	Steamboat Eng. Steamboat Eng. at school at school
364 BUTAUD, Fernaud Clara Annette	Feb. 1878 Dec. 1878 Sept 1899	1	La. La. La.	La. La.	La. La. La.	Hardware sales.
365 DOUVAL, Tullier Lucy Achille Albert Fernand Clarence GBorge Annette	Nov. 1849 Feb. 1860 Feb. 1890 Sept 1891 Mar. 1893 Feb. 1895 Jan. 1897 Nov. 1898	11 11	La. La. La. La. La. La. La.	La. France La. La. La. La. La.	La. France La. La. La. La.	Butcher At school at school
366 PATOUT, Celestine Bonvillian, Lefroy Robert	Aug. 1827 Mar. 1874 Dec. 1880	(wid.) (nephew)	La. La.	La. La. La.	La. La.	Grocer at school
367 THEROT, Austin Caroline Deseria ? Frederick	May 1835 Apr. 1836 Jan. 1877 Apr. 1882	40 40	La. La. La.	La. La. La.	La. La. La.	Grocer Day laborer Day laboere

34	Attakapas Gazette					
ANN STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
368 VEST. Clayton	Apr. 1868	2	La.	La.	La.	Saw Filer
Louise	Mar. 1874	2	La.	La.	La.	
Alfred	Dec. 1898		La.	La.	La.	
Castle, Abraham	Apr. 1865		Va.	Va.	Va.	
369 FRANCIS, George	Aug. 1848	26	Ky.	England	England	Architect & bldr
Sally	Aug. 1855	26	Miss.	s. c.	s. c.	
Ida	Sept 1876		La.	Ky.	Miss.	
Ammie	May 1880		La.	Ky.	Miss.	
Maud	Apr. 1885		La.	Ky.	Miss.	at school
Eugenia	May 1887		La.	Ky.	Miss.	at school
Winie	Apr. 1890		La.	Ky.	Miss.	at school
William	Feb. 1893		La.	Ky.	Miss.	at school
Syles, Mamie	June 1859	(sis.~in-law)	Miss.	S. C.	S. C.	
Corinne	Sept 1861	(sisin-law)	Miss.	S. C.	S. C.	
MAIN STREET (cont.)						
370 VOORHIES, Alexis	June 1857	19				Commer, Traveler
Louise	Nov. 1858	19				Commert reasons
Aline	Dec. 1885					at school
Francis	Oct. 1889					at school
Sidney	July 1892					at school
Lillian	Sept. 1894					at actions
Rufus	Dec. 1895					
Alexia	Sept. 1899					
Charbonnet, Roselia	Aug. 1839	(Wid.)Moth	in-law			
	-0		La.	France	La.	Music teacher
Emlien	Oct. 1869	(broin-law)			
MAIN_STREET (cont.)						
371 SIMPSON, John	Aug. 1851	28	La.	Ohio	Kv.	Cabinet maker
Octavia	May 1858	28	La.	France		COLLIEC marres
James	Aug. 1876	1	La.	La.	La.	Brick mason
August	Sept. 1881		La.	La.	La.	Carpenter "
Edith	Aug. 1884		La.	La.	La.	at school
Sylvia	July 1887		La.	La.	La.	at school
Edrne	Mar. 1877	1 (daugh	ıin-law		Like	at action?
			La.	La.	La.	
Thiery, ?	June 1890	(nephew)	La.	La.	La.	at school
Labauve, Joseph	Oct. 1841	(lodger)	La.	La.	La.	Carpenter
372 FAGOT, Louis	Mar. 1875	1	La.	La.	La.	Dry goods sales.
Medda	Apr. 1876	1	La.	La.	La.	Dry goods surce.
Pictoria	np	7	200	Asia s	Artes	

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MAIN STREET (cont	.) Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
373 DECUIR, Zeno Rosa Jane	n July 1834 Oct. 1841 Feb. 1877	30 30	La. La.	La. La.	La. La.	Landlord
Frank Louise	Feb. 1880 Apr. 1882		La. La.	La. La.	La. La.	Grocery sales.
CHARLES STREET						
376 HACKER, Loui Sarah Hubbard Edna	s (no info. Dec. 1851 ? 1877 ? 1880	given) 27	La. La.	England N. H. La.	La. La.	Lawyer Dry goods sales.
377 HACKER, Numa Louis Jeanne Eugenie	May 1840 Aug. 1870 Apr. 1876 Apr. 1876	(daughin-law)	La. La.	La. La.	La. La.	Bookkeeper Foundryman
378 DeBLANC, ALBI Emely Ello Cordelle	Dec. 1877 Dec. 1874 Aug. 1895 July 1897	5 5				Dry goods mer.
379 WEEKS, Edward Marie Margaret		2 2				Lawyer
380 DECUIR, Julia Pierre Alphonsia Angele Albert Elise	Feb. 1875					R. R. Asst. Agt. Dry goods sales- lady Bank runner at school
Aurelie Jeanne	Apr. 1886 Oct. 1887					at school at school
381 BECKMAN, Henr Annie Henry Decourt, Albert	Jan. 1881 Oct. 1884	(wid.) (daugh.) (son)		Germany	Germany	Swamper at school
Lilly Albertha Minltion Albert Letlye	June 1858 Sept 1866 Mar. 1891 ? May 1893 Apr. 1897 Jan. 1900	(broin-law)1 (sister) 1	0 La. 0 La. La.	France Germany La.	France Germany La.	Barber at school at school
Bourgogne, Lize	Dec. 1879	(lodger)	111.	France	Germany	

CHAR	LES STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
382	ECKART, Joseph Mary Milliane Christopher Leah Alice Rita Richard Anthony Augusta	Aug. 1858 May 1860 Apr. 1883 Nov. 1884 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1887 Jan. 1889 Nov. 1890 Dec. 1892	17 17 twins	La. La.	Switz. Germany	Germany Germany	Asst. Bookkeeper at school
	Frank	Dec. 1896/	twins				

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Augusta Frank Frederick	Dec.	1896Z 1896/ 1898	twins				
MAIN STREET (cont.)							
391 CATES, Richard	Aug.	1875		Tex.	Tenn.	N. C.	Day laborer
Subervielle, John	Apr.	1871	1	La.	France	La.	Bank cashier
Pamela	June	1872	1	La.	N. J.	La.	
Ellen	Mar.	1899					
Burke, Porteus	Apr.	1875	(broin-law)	La.	La.	La.	Lawyer
Mabel			1	La.	Ct.	La.	
Cannon, Aspasie	Feb.	1814	(grandmother)	La.	La.	La.	

391 CATES, Richard	Aug.	1875		Tex.	Tenn.	N. C.	Day laborer
Subervielle, John	Apr.	1871	1	La.	France	La.	Bank cashier
Pamela	June	1872	1	La.	N. J.	La.	
Ellen	Mar.	1899					
Burke, Porteus	Apr.	1875	(broin-law)	La.	La.	La.	Lawyer
Mabel			1	La.	Ct.	La.	
Cannon, Aspasie	Feb.	1814	(grandmother)	La.	La.	La.	
Wassing, Heloise	May	1822	(lodger)	La.	La.	La.	
Burke, Clara	Feb.	1874	(sister-in-law	1)			
392 COGUENHEIM, Hayem	May	1825	(wid.)	France	France	France	(Nat., 1866)

Subervielle, John	Apr.	1871	1	La.	France	La.	Bank cashier	
Pamela	June	1872	1	La.	N. J.	La.		
Ellen	Mar.	1899						
Burke, Porteus	Apr.	1875	(broin-law)	La.	La.	La.	Lawyer	
Mabel			1	La.	Ct.	La.		
Cannon, Aspasie	Feb.	1814	(grandmother)	La.	La.	La.		
Wassing, Heloise	May	1822	(lodger)	La.	La.	La.		
Burke, Clara	Feb.	1874	(sister-in-law	e)				
392 COGUENHEIM, Havem	May	1825	(wid.)	France	France	France	(Nat., 1866)	
Levy, Blanche	Apr.	1871	(daugh.)	La.	France	La.		
Leopold	Apr.	1864	(son-in-law)	France	France	France	Real estate	
Gertrude	July	1890	(granddaugh.)	La.	France	La.	at school	
Oscar	Oct.	1892	(grandson)	La.	France	La.	at school	
393 BURKE, Walter	Oct.	1866	10	La.	N. J.	La.	Lawyer	

Burke, Clara	Feb.	1874	(sister-in-law	e)				
392 COGUENHEIM, Hayem	May	1825	(wid.)	France	France	France	(Nat., 1866)	
Levy, Blanche	Apr.	1871	(daugh.)	La.	France	La.		
Leopold	Apr.	1864	(son-in-law)	France	France	France	Real estate	
Gertrude	July	1890	(granddaugh.)	La.	France	La.	at school	
Oscar	Oct.	1892	(grandson)	La.	France	La.	at school	
393 BURKE, Walter	Oct.	1866	10	La.	N. J.	La.	Lawyer	
Bertha	July	1871	10	La.	La.	La.		
Roberta	Dec.	1890		La.	La.	La.	at school	
Marjorie	Oct.	1892		La.	La.	La.	at school	
Robert	Oct.	1894		La.	La.	La.		

	Gertrude		1890	(granddaugh.)	La.	France	La.	at school
	Oscar	Oct.	1892	(grandson)	La.	France	La.	at school
1	BURKE, Walter	Oct.	1866	10	La.	N. J.	La.	Lawyer
	Bertha	July	1871	10	La.	La.	La.	
	Roberta	Dec.	1890		La.	La.	La.	at school
	Marjorie	Oct.	1892		La.	La.	La.	at school
	Robert	Oct.	1894		La.	La.	La.	
	Perry	Aug.	1896		La.	La.	La.	
	Oliver	Feb.	1898		La.	La.	La.	

	Marjorie	Oct. 1892		La.	La. I	a. at school
	Robert	Oct. 1894		La.	La. I	a.
	Perry	Aug. 1896		La.	La. I	a.
	Oliver	Feb. 1898		La.	La. I	a.
	James	Mar. 1900		La.	La. I	a.
			35			Germany Landlord
414	EMMER, John	June 1843		La.	Germany	
	Odelia	July 1847	35	La.	Spain	Spain

(Granddaugh.)

Feb. 1872

Dec. 1898

Josephine

Harkins, Annita

La.

La.

La. La.

La.

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	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native	Mother native	Occupation
PRAIRIE STREET				of	of	
416 McKAY, Abram ? Charlotte Clarence Robert	June 1849 Oct. 1850 Aug. 1878 Dec. 1880	22 22	N. Y. N. Y. Mich. Mich.	N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y.	N. Y. N. Y. N. Y. N. Y.	Grocer at school Grocer
417 DANIEL, Aroilly ? Emmie	Dec. 1830 Nov. 1856	(Wid.)	La. La,	N. H. France	La. La.	Landlord
ST. PETER STREET						
427 BROUSSARD, Louis Laura Elfe Edwin	Sept. 1852 Jan. 1865 July 1887 Mar. 1888	6 6				Day laborer
Arlow ? Charlie	Apr. 1884					Day laborer
Unnamed daughter	May 1900					
429 DOERLE, George Pauline Paul	Mar. 1857 July 1866 Jan. 1888	15 15	La. La.	Germany France	La,	
Reloise ? George	Jan. 1888 Mar. 1890 June 1892		La. La.	La. La.	La. La.	at school at school at school
430 BURGESS, Louis Caroline Corinne	Aug. 1830 Oct. 1839 Dec. 1866	35 35	La. La.	S.C. Ger. La.	La. France	Physician
Estorge, Irene Albert Maud	Dec. 1869 May 1868 Apr. 1895	(daugh.) 7 (son-in-law)7	La. La.	La. La. La.	La. La. La.	Bookkeeper Druggist
Estorge, Edwin	May 1866	(lodger)	La.	La.	La.	Druggist
431 DUPUY, Homer Clara Mille	Apr. 1840 Nov. 1868	9 9				Bank Bkpr.
Phillip	Oct. 1874 Dec. 1894					at Dental College
Leona Daunoy, Rosa	Dec. 1896 Aug. 1839	(mother-in-law	0			
432 DAUTERIVE, Permand	July 1859	17	La.			Grocer
Frank Henry	Aug. 1860 June 1884 Nov. 1885	17	La. La.	La. I	La. La.	at school at school
Laurent Henrietta Albert	Dec. 1887 Sept 1890 May 1876	(La.	La. I	La.	at school at school
Decourt, Virginia	July 1862	(nephew) (lodger)				Grocery sales.

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ST. P	ETER STREET (cont.)	Date o		No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
433	BROUSSARD, John	Feb. 1		14				Livery stable
	Leocade	Mar. 1		14				
	Laurana	Oct. 1						at school
	Nina	Oct. 1						at school
	Bessie	June 1						at school
	Robert	Dec. 1	1895					
434	BROUSSARD, Ernestine	Jan. 1	844	(Wid.)				
436	FEARSE, Walter	Oct. 1	.873	1	Ga.	Ga.	Ga.	Horse Trader
	Laura	Aug. 1	872	1	La.	La.	La.	
	Julian	May 1			La.	Ga.	La.	
	urke, Paul	Jan. 1		(broin-law)				Horse Trader
С	oudroy, Eucharis	Feb. 1	.853	(aunt)				
438	DAUTERIVE, Gaston	Nov. 1	.863	14				Bar Tender
	Marie	Mar. 1	.865	14				Seamstress
	Louis	May 1	888					at school
	Edward	Aug. 1	.890					at school
	Robert ?	Oct? 1	.897					
	urand, Euphemie	Apr. 1		(mother-in-law	7)			
В	roussard, Louise	Sept 1	.883	(niece)	Tex.	La.	La.	at school
439	MILLET, Manette	Mar. 1	.830	(Wid.)				77
	Olympe	July 1						~
	Alexis	July 1	.874					
440	MOORE, Sheard	Jan. 1	867	13	England	England	England	?
	Lizzie	Feb. 1	870	13	Mass.	Mass.	Mass.	
	Sterling	Dec. 1	.889					at school
	Alice	May 1	891					at school
441	MAUMUS, Achille	Apr. 1	861	17	La.	France	France	Clerk of Ct.
	Aline	Jan. 1	859	17	La.	France	France	
	Frances	Feb. 1			La.	La.	La.	at school
	Robert	Sept 1	894		La.	La.	La.	
442	ROMERO, Octove	Sept 1	851	21				Planter
	Cecile	Mar. 1		21				
	Daisv	Jan. 1						
	Olivia	Dec. 1						
	Louis	Oct. 1						at school
	Lilly	Sept 1						at school
	Ethel	Aug. 1						at school .
	Cecile	Nov. 1						at school
	Ogden	Sept 1						
	Marie	Oct. 1	896					

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ST. PETER STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
443 ROMERO, Garcia	Feb. 1850	20				Farmer
Blanche	May 1865 Dec. 1884	20				at school
Rivers	May 1886					at school
Ida	June 1887					at school
Rene	Aug. 1888					at school
May	May 1890					
Edna	Nov. 1895					
Frances	Feb. 1896					
449 JOVAN, Peter	May 1844		France	France	France	Clergyman
Frohn, Godfrey	FEb. 1873		Ger.	Ger.	Ger.	Clergyman
Noel, Laurent	Dec. 1850	18	France	France	France La.	Servant Servant
Marie	Apr. 1835	18	La.	La.	La.	Helper
Bazard, Benoist	May 1885					nerper
450 ANDREW, Victoria BAYERDOFFER, Elizabet	May, 1835 h Oct. 1848		France La.	France Ger.	France Ger.	Nun Nun
460 WINTER, August	Mar. 1862	9	Ger.	Ger.	Ger.^	Grocer
Bertha	May 1872	9	Ger.	Ger.	Ger.	
Lilly	Mar, 1893		La.	Ger.	Ger.	
465 GUILFOUX, Carmonete	Mar. 1854	Widow	La.	Sp.	La	
Casanoba, Françoise	Aug. 1817	Mother	La.	La.	La.	
Mary	Dec. 1854	Sister	La.	Sp.	La.	
Joseph	Oct. 1852	Brother	La.	Sp.	La.	
WASHINGTON STREET						
476 BUILLARD, Andrew	Dec. 1866	8				Bartender
Celestine	Dec. 1873	8				
Bessan, Helena	May 1850	Widow				At School
Zeilim	Feb. 1882 Jan. 1885					At School
Mayo	Jan. 1885 Aug. 1884					At School
Broussard, Lillian	Feb. 1898	Neice				
477 DURAND, Clara	Apr. 1852					
Noélie	July 1877					
Euphémie	May 1882					
Vuillmot, Emile	Apr. 1876	Lodger				Attorney
Romero, Adolph	May 1865	Lodger			Parish	Treasurer
Villerman, Lawrence	Apr. 1880	Lodger				Electrician
Delhomme, Albert	Feb. 1860	Lodger			R.	R. Ticket Agen
478 SGLOMAN, Ferdinand	Aug. 1861		La.	France	La.	Day Laborer
Caroline	Nov= 1840	Mother	La.	France	France	

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WASI	HINGTON STREET (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
479	VEDRINE, Louis 0. Josephine Charles Henry Camille Richard	Feb. 1860 July 1864 July 1889 May 1892 Aug. 1895 Sept. 1896		La. La.	La. Penn.	France La.	RR Brakeman
	Louise Rosa	Oct. 1897 July 1824	Mother				
483	DE GENERES, Lodoiska Clara William Albert Edmund	June 1861 July 1866 Sept 1868 July 1871	Widow	La. La. La. La.	S. C. Va. Va. Va.	Md. La. La. Ea.	
	Emma	Sept 1873		La.	Va.	La.	
484	THORPE, Andrew Jossie	Jan. 1846 Dec. 1854	13 13	Ky. La.	Ky. N.C.	N.C.	Lawyer
	Ragan, Lessie	Mar. 1876	Stepdaughter	Tenn.	Tenn.	La.	School Teacher
485	BAUHAN, Joseph Mathilde Aliza Aneta	Sept 1846 Sept 1847 June 1872 Apr. 1882	32 32	La.	France	La.	Restaurant
	Samuel Lucy Bertha	May 1883 Mar. 1887 Oct. 1893	Grand Daughter				Day Laborer At School
486	DELAHOUSSAYE, Emma Louise	May 1838 ? 1877	Widow	La.	Fr.	La.	
	Mestayer, Lawrence	Aug. 1876	Nephew				Grocery Clerk
487	DULANY, Louis Nathalie Henry Benjamin Donalsen	Oct. 1852 1863 Sept. 1893 July 1894 May 1897	7 7	La.	Nd.	Va.	Lawyer
	Coralie	Apr. 1877	Neice				
488	SCHAFFER, Charles Elodie	Apr. 1872 Aug. 1878	1	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	Carpenter
489	CROUCHET, John Bertha Eva Melvin	Jan. 1863 Feb. 1873 Mar. 1898 May 1900	7 7	La.	Fr.	La.	Carpenter
	LeBlanc, Albert William Crouchet, Mary Mary	Mar. 1888 Feb. 1890 June 1828 Sept. 1851	Nephew Nephew Widow				At School At School

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Wash	nington St. (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
490 Sr.	REYNOLDS, Cyril Mary Claude Helton Flaury Barbry Joseph Robert Peter St. (cont.)	May 1862 Sept.1864 June 1889 June 1891 Oct. 1893 Dec. 1894 Nov. 1896 Mar. 1899	16 8/6	La.	Fla.	La.	Contractor at school at school
491	WINTERS, Harry Joyce Harry Ruth	Dec. 1868 July 1872 Jan. 1897 Oct. 1899	5 5 2/2	Mo. La. La. La.	Miss. La. Mo. Mo.	Pa. La. La. La.	Grocer
507	GRAUGNARD, Hamien Menard, Arthur	June 1860 June 1877					
509	DODTY, Alfred Cecile Alfred Petie Marie Louis	Nov. 1851 Oct. 1847 Jan. 1882 Jan. 1888 Aug. 1891 Nov. 1896	28 28 11/7				Day Laborer Drayman
510	TOLL, Otto Lizzie Sophie Albert Marie William	Nov. 1860 Sept.1873 Dec. 1891 Aug. 1894 Nov. 1896 May 1898	11 11 6/4	Ger. La. La. La. La.	Ger. Ire. Ger. Ger. Ger.	Ger. Miss. La. La. La.	Bread Baker at school at school
511	DUPERIER, Paul Maggie Ralph William Lena	Sept.1862 Sept.1866 Jan. 1888 Mar. 1890 Aug. 1893	13 13 3/3	La.	Ger.	Ger.	Baker at school at school
Madi	son Street (cont.)						
512	HAASE, Urban Eudolie Adonia Louis	May 1838 Apr. 1836 June 1825 Oct. 1876	26 26 4/4	La. La.	Ger. FRANCE	La. La.	Lawyer
	Liddia Robert Chaigneau Luisa	Nov. 1880 Mar. 1882	(sister-in-law)La.	FRANCE		y Goods Clerk

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Madi	son Stree	t (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
513	BRIGAND	Joseph Mary Ann Frank Vincent	Apr. 1868 Nov. 1849 Aug. 1887 May 1893	12 3/3	It. It. It. La.	It. It. It. It.	It. It. It. It.	Grocer
Hack	er Street							
524	FRIDLEY	Louis Natalie Louis St. Martin Zokane Estelle Luke Jacob Leonard Ellen Blanche	Sept.1848 1850 Apr. 1873 Sept.1878 Mar. 1882 July 1883 Sept.1886 Feb. 1889 July 1890 Dec. 1893	28 17/8	La.	Pa.	La.	Painter Painter Painter Painter at school at school
526	HORNER,	Antoinette Mary A. Marie L. Marie M.	Mar. 1863 Apr. 1822 Nov. 1894 Oct. 1896 Jan. 1900	6 3/3	Pa. La.	Ger. Mass.	Ger. La.	Wheelright
	Lauton,				W)Lu.	71699.	La.	Grocer
527	LACOUR,	Alphonse Marie Lucy Ida George Eugene Alphonse Francois	Feb. 1854 Oct. 1863 1883 Nov. 1885 May 1885 Oct. 1890 Oct. 1894 Oct. 1894	18 8-6	La.	FRANCE	La.	at school at school at school at school at school at school
Hack	er Stree	t (cont.)						
	Theis,	Cecelia	Apr. 1845	(mother-in-law) Wid.			
528	HACKER,	Charles Adele Milton Jeanne George Alice Anaise Celina Julia	Mar. 1850 Aug. 1854 Sept.1880 Jan. 1880 Nov. 1880 Dec. 1880 Dec. 1880 Feb. 1890 June 1890	20 8/7 2 2 3 3 5			Groces	at school at school
529	VEAZEY,	Frederick Desirée Elvia	May 183 Mar. 184 Aug. 187	5 38 10/8				Grocer Seamstress

Feb. 1898 Edna Feb. 1900 536 DUGAS, Louis Jan. 1863 Lizzie June 1864 10 4/3 Nov. 1892 at school

19 7/7

at school

at school

at school at school

Lena

Euria(?)

Darfils

Dessiard

Allen

Cloia

Daisy

537 BROUSSARD, ?

Aug. 1894 Apr. 1898

Jan. 1861

May 1863

July 1881 Nov. 1882

Dec. 1884

June 1886

May 1888

Aug. 1890

July 1892

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DALE	STREET		Date Birt		No. of yea Married	rs Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
602	A: A: M:	, Oscar lphonsine dan gnes ac melie	May Jan. Oct. May June Dec.	1872 1891 1894 1896	9 9 4/4				Carpenter
603	Edi Ha Ani	ederick manie die ttemay nie bert	Aug. Sept. Sept. Nov. Dec. Jan.	1852 1886 1888 1893	14 14 6/6	La.	Ger.	Ger.	Upholsterin at school at school
	Delord, A	natole enjamin	June Oct.						
604	GONSOULIN	, Joseph Leona Norbert Paul Adonis Carlos Anise	Dec. Oct. Jan. Dec. Aug. July Feb.	1844 1883 1885 1889 1891	26 26 9/9				Carpenter
619		lger ary auline	Feb. Mar. Dec.	1838	38 38 4/4	La.	N.C.	La.	Carpenter
	Romero, N	amon(?)	Feb.	1887					
(Str	set Not Gi	ven)							Bank
624	V.	rmand ilia alentine une	May Apr. Feb.	1870 1892	10 10 4/2				bookkeeper
626	ARTHUR, H	enry	Apr.	1848	(Widow	er) N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Clergyman
627	DREYFUS, Neger, He He: Block, Se	rmania nry	May Apr. June Oct.	1875 1863	38 6/4 1	Fr. Fr. Fr.	Fr. Fr. Fr.	Fr. Fr. Dr Fr. Dr	y goods merch.
628	V	amien melia ivian zo	Sept. Dec. Feb. May	1871 1895	7 7 2/2				Carpenter Seamstress

(Str	reet Not Given) (cont.)	Date of Birth	No. of years Married	Native of	Father native of	Mother native of	Occupation
629	MONTEZON(?), Alexandre			Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Carpenter
		Oct. 184		La.	Fr.	La.	
	Dora	Mar. 187		La.	Fr.	La.	Seamstress
		Aug. 1829		La.	Fr.	La.	Seamstress
		Oct. 188		La.	Fr.	La.	
	Adele	Nov. 188		La.	Fr.	La.	at school
631	BURKE, William R.	Feb. 1839		La.	Ire.	Eng.	Landlord
	Elize	May 1844					
	Widney, Clarence	June 1872		Mich.	Ind.	Mich.	State tax col
	Charlotte	Feb. 187:	5 2/2	La.	Ala.	La.	
	Charles	Dec. 1896		La.	Mich.	La.	
	Nattie	Sept. 1898		La.	Mich.	La.	
532	FAGOT, John	(?) 1835	30				Bookkeeper
		Sept. 1842					
	Sophie	Mar. 1873					
	Conrad	May 1879					Day laborer
	Edwin	Oct. 1880					
	Camille	June 1882					at school
	Francis	Dec. 1884					at school
5 36	GUERIN, Felix	July 185					Day laborer
537	BOUTTE, Henry	June 1863	18				Farm laborer
		Sept. 1864					
	Edward	June 1883					at school
	Daisy	Sept. 1895					at school
	Lilly	Oct. 1897					at school

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Nov. 1895 638 BAYARD, Nicolas May 1852 18 Adele June 1863 18 4/4 Rosalie Oct. 1882 Benoit May 1805

Dec. 1890

Oct. 1892

Dec. 1893

June 1888

Oct. 1891

Mary

Lillian

Walter

Theresa

Louis

Frederick

Day laborer at school at school at school at school

at school

at school

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Here ends the enumeration of New Iberia all south of Hortense Street on east side and all south of Iberia Street on west side of Bayou Teche.

Max Levy

Attakavas Gazette

Press, 1980. 144 pages including translations of original texts.)

Book Reviews

LES CADIENS D' ASTEUR: Today's Cajuns. By Philip Gould. (Lafayette, La.: Acadiana Philip Gould, a native of Massachusetts and a photojournalism graduate of San Jose University, got his first look at Cajun life, love, and lore in 1974 when he accepted a staff

photographer's job (his first) with The Daily Iberian in New Iberia. In 1975, bigger fields and greener pastures beckoning him, Gould joined the photographic staff of the Dallas Times Herald. So much impressed by his year in Acadiana, Gould returned in 1978 to record in pictures those traditional aspects of the fascinating Cajun culture still prevalent: vocations, social activities, music, familial ties, religious import, folkways, and influence of the land upon which the Cajuns live. This book, including more than 100 black and white photographs, each the result of

Gould's expertise, his sensitivity to and deep understanding of Cajun culture, creates a collection which, according to Barry Ancelet, folklorist for USL's Center for Louisiana Studies, goes beyond the good times to reach for the soul of the Cajuns. Along with the pictures are text passages in both English and French, taken from book,

newspaper, and magazine excerpts, and from interviews, research papers, Cajun music, lyrics poetry, and epitaphs.

Les Cadiens d'Asteur, a hardbound, 9 x 12 volume, selling for \$19.95, may be obtained from Acadiana Press or from Philip Gould, P. O. Box 4608, Lafavette, La., 70502,

Lafavette, La.

Gertrude Taylor

THE LOUISIANA CAPITOL. By Ellen Ray Tolby and James Calhoun. (Gretna: Peli-

can Publishing Company, 1980. 128 pp. Index, Illus. \$3.95.).

Constructed under the governorship of Huey P. Long, the Louisiana Capitol towers imposingly over Baton Rouge. The 34-story building was designed by the firm of Weiss, Dreyfous, and Seiferth, according to the instructions of the Kingfish himself. Long wanted a skyscraper, not a traditional domed structure, and he wanted a building that

would depict the history of Louisiana. A skyscraper he got: the 450 foot high building was for years the highest building in the South and certainly remains unique among state capitols. And as for depicting the history of the state, from the front steps to the sculptures on the

four corners of the tower, the Louisiana State Capitol proudly summarizes the history of the Magnolia State. The steps sum up American history: the first steps bear the name of the thirteen or-

iginal colonies and the next twenty-five those of the states which joined them to create the Union. The sculpture groups by the entrance, the frescoes on each side of the front door retell symbolically the state's history. Friezes placed at strategic floors depict the Battle of New Orleans, the Civil War, or the arrival of the Casket Girls. The elevator doors depict the drafting of the Civil Code and other legislation; the Senate-Memorial Hall door shows episodes from the early colonial period.

Nor is the bounty of the state's flora and fauna forgotten. The bronze work above the
main entrance is an elaborate carving of pelicans; the huge chandelier of Memorial Hall

reproduces the forms of antive plants and animals.

Ellen Tolby and James Calhour meticulously describe the architecture and decoration and explain the probability of the circuits of the decomposition of the circuits of

and explain the symbolism of the gigantic art deco momument which Huey Long creeted on the banks of the Mississippi. Their reasonably priced and conveniently compact pamphlet is a must for any teacher planning a field trip to Baton Rouge and for any tourist or local history fan who is eager to delve into the secrets of the Louisiana Capitol.

NEW ORLEANS AS IT WAS: Episodes of Louisiana Life. By Henry C. Castellanos. Edited, with an introduction, bibliographical listing, and revised index by George F. Reinecke. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1978. xxix, 376 pp. Foreword, index. \$14.95.)

The LSU Press, in cooperation with the Louisiana Historical Association and the Louisiana Historical Society, is reprinting a series of Louisiana classics. This excellent series, well edited and handsomely bound, has thus made available classics such as Le Page du Pratz, Charlevoix, Barbe-Marbois as well as fascinating New Orleans guides such as Norman's New Orleans. The latest in the series, New Orleans 4s It Was, is a veloone as were

the earlier volumes. Henry Castellanos, the author of those "episodes of Louisiana life," was a dyel-dir-thewood New Orleanian, born and bred in the Crescent City which he left only to attend college in Washington and Bathintore, and be a brief journalistic stin in Paraklia, Louisiana. In his in Washington and Bathintore, and be a brief journalistic stin in Paraklia, Louisiana. In his introduction, began "to think of himself as a social historian of his native city and state." Diligently researching nevespager files and records, interviewing det residents, and searching

introduction, began "to think of himself as a social historian of his native city and state." Diligently researching newspaper files and records, interviewing old residents, and searching his own memory, he began writing a column for the Times-Democrat Studies supplement under the name of "New Orleans As It Was." More than a hundred articles were thus published between 1892 and 1895, forty-fourt of which were reproduced, wholly or in part, in the volume, first published in 1895, that now reprint our over printing the columns of the social production of the printing the social production of the printing that the social production of the printing that the social production of the printing that the production of the printing that the printing

incomment, into junction in 1985, that is not represented.

The sketches Castellanous selected for inclusion in the book range over a wide range of the sketches castellanous selected for inclusion in the book range over a wide range of block teams own it being a fixed to be a sketches of the sketches of the sketches own it will be a sketches of the sketches of the

indulgently tolerated.

The second edition has been greatly enhanced by the appending of a complete list of Castellanos Times-Democrat articles and of a meticulous index which enables one to locate with ease the desired nugget in that gold mine of colorful information, New Orleans As It Wax.

THE ASPHODEL PLANTATION COOKBOOK. By Marcelle Reese Couhig. (Gretna: Pelican Publishing Company, 1980. 144 pp. \$3.95.).

Every good cook has been told innumerable times by her or his friends: "You ought to

write a cookbook!". And this is what Marcelle Rees Counig did to the everlasting gratitude of amateur cooks and gourmets.

Her recines are home-tested, tried and true. They are eminently practical and shamelessly

Her recipes are home-tested, fined and true. They are eminently practical and shaneful the advantage of every possible short circ i potate granule, canned suspe, cade mixes. The recipes maps from the most traditional of the Deep South cuisine-Eggslam Galatoires, which was the properties of the properties of similar greaters of the merce of international chicken friences, praines, graindess or siming crede-to-the newest of international chicken friences are properties. The properties of the properties of the properties of the according to metale-brunch, bunch, tea, cecktail, dinner—with practical suggestions for serving, and secentally for planning active properties.

This is a most useful volume for the heginning cook who knows basic techniques but needs to expand her repertoire as well as for the experienced cuisinlere looking for new twists. Every recipe I have tried from the Asphodel Cookbook has won accolade from family and friends. Highly recommended.

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Mathe Allain

GENEALOGY

DE MENEOUT

ACADIAN DESCENDANTS: VOL. IV: by Janet B. Jehn is a compilation of more than 350 charts of Acadian ancestors submitted through the years by their descendants who are now scatteres all over the United States and Canada.

are now scatteres all over the United States and Canada.

Old and now names as well as origins of some Acadian names are included. Acadian surmanes on the charts include Achée-Gallant Allain, Amirault, Amenault, Aucenialt, Babin, Bastarhes, Belliveau, Bellisk, Barriault, Benoth, Bergeron, Berrand, Blanchard, Boodrot, Bourg, Bourgeois, Breaux (Brault), Broussard, Caissy, Chauvin, Chaisson, Comeau, Comiler, Cyr, Daigre, Doucet, Dorion, Dugas, Dubno, Duppe, Forest, Gaudet, Godin, Gottot, Girouard, Granger, Guidry, Guilbaut, Guilbot, Hebert, Henry, LaBauve, Landry, Leillaue, Leett, Malancon, Muchel, Naquin, Pitre, Poirier, Richard, Robicheaux, Trahan, Vagneau, Vincent, and many others, including French-Canadians who intermarried with Acadians returning from their exist in the mit-to-1 est 170s.*

ACADIAN DESCENDANTS: VOL. IV, more than 350 pages of charts fully indexed with 1/2 X 11 inch soft covers and perfect binding for ease in handling, is available for \$20.00. Check or money order must accompany order. Send to Acadian Genealogy Exchange 836 Wayman Franch Rd. Covinteron. KY 41015.

*The names Boisseau, Duhé, Falgoust, Forgeron, Legendre, Roger, and Usé, all included in the compilation, are of questionable Acadian parentage. Waguespack (Vogensbock) is of German oriein.

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Number 2

EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHITIMACHA

THE BEGNAUD FAMILY: Four Generations in Louisiana

- COS

DOWN WHERE THE SUGAR CANE GROWS. Part III

CENSUS OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF OPELOUSAS

THE FAMILY OF NOEL SOILEAU

NEW IBERIA'S "Jubilee Celebration"



François Louis Hector, Baron de Carondelet Spanish Governor of Louisiana 1791 - 1797

MILITIA COMMISSIONS AND REGULATIONS, 1792*

FIRST BATTALION

POINTE COUPÉE

Captain François Allain Lieutenant Alexandre Patin** Ensign Pierre LeDoux

BATON ROUGE

First Company

Captain Gabriel Armant Duplantier
First Lieutenant Guillaume Marchal [Marshall]
Second Lieutenant Charles Profit
Ensign Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire

GALVEZTOWN

Second Company

Captain Joseph Pauli [Pauley]
First Lieutenant [Vacant]
Second Lieutenant Stephan Ross
Ensign Edward Ross

NUEVA FELICIANA

Third Company

Captain Anselme Blanchard
First Lieutenant Félix Dumontier
Second Lieutenant Jérôme Blanchard
Ensign Alexander Sterling

POINTE COUPÉE

Fourth Company

Captain François Allain First Lieutenant Pierre Allain Second Lieutenant Joseph Decuir Ensign Simon Croizet

^{*}This document, recorded in the early St. Martin Parish Conveyances, Book 14, No. 28, is noteworthy since its forth the provisions of the military for the six posts in the colony as authorized by Baron de Carondelet then colonial sovernor. Translated from Soanish by Mathé Allain.

^{**}Marginal note indicates that he was a former member of the Baton Rouge grenadiers.

SECOND BATTALION

OPELOUSAS Captain Julian LeSassier

Lieutenant Armand Ducrest***
Ensign Joseph Frederico

OPELOUSAS First Company

Captain Nicolas Forstall First Lieutenant Jacob Miller Second Lieutenant François Duplessis Ensign Joseph Boisdore

OPELOUSAS

Second Company

Captain Nicolas Rousseau First Lieutenant Jacques Deborde Second Lieutenant Jacques Rousseau Ensign François LeDoux

ATTAKAPAS

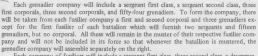
Third Company

Captain Joseph Sorrel
First Lieutenant Bernard Dauterive
Second Lieutenant Martin Normand
Ensign Agricole Fuselier

ATTAKAPAS

Fourth Company

Captain Alexandre DeClouet
First Lieutenant François Grevemberg
Second Lieutenant Alexandre Delhomme
Ensign Balthasar DeClouet



Each company of fusiliers will include a sergeant first class, three second class, a drummer, five first corporals, five second corporals, and a hundred and five soldiers.

These hundred and ten men, plus the fifteen from the company of grenadiers, constitute a hundred and thirty positions that each captain of fusiliers will have to list.

When the grenadiers companies are not acting as units, the sergeants and corporals will serve in the rest of the companies in place of officers who may be missing, and the grenadiers will gather with the fusiliers company on which muster they are carried for training and exercise.

The legion will gather at Manchac and Baton Rouge so that as soon as the senior officer among captains commanding the units mentionel receives the order from the governor and inspector to gather the legion, he will call it together as quickly as possible and on the third day after receiving the expressed order, or earlier if possible, he will set out with all the people he has gathered. He will leave to the military and civil commandant of the districts the responsibility of sending on as soon as possible those who arrive later and those who were delayed. Under no circumstances will the commanding captain fall to set on his way on the third day.

Every officer, sergeant, corporal, drummer and soldier will be under military law just like the regular troops.

No member of this force will pay [carcilage] prison fees from the day he is mustered to begin a campaign. He will receive the pay, [tllegible] and ration just like the regular troops with whom they serve alternately.

Any officer who will retire after twenty years will have military rights for the rest of his life. Any member wounded in warfare or mutilated will have also military rights for the rest of his life as well as the sick pay normally paid those of his rank. Every year of war during which he serves will count as two [illegible] for the awarding of retirement with military fuero to officer. sereant, and soldiers.

Should any militia officer or soldier die in the exercise of his function or from his wounds leaving an impoverished wife or children, they will receive for four years the sick pay corresponding to the rank of the father or husband. Afterwards, His Majesty will decide if the privilege must be continued beyond the prescribed years.

The Mississippi legion will have a uniform consisting of a blue jacket and white pants, with red lapels, cuffs, and collar, with gilt buttons and a gold stripe, six-lines wide, on the collar for the infantry. The dragoons will have white buttons and a silver stripe of the same width on their collar. Both will wear small buttons placed two by two on their lapels with a seventh on the shoulder.

The plain hat will have a red cockade and a tassel the size of a pigeon egg on top of the cockade. The color of the tassel will indicate the company: the first grenadier and fusilier will wear white; the second, blue; the third, green; and the fourth yellow.

The dragoon companies will have the same color, beginning with the first, red.

Having named Don Enrique White the lieutenant-colonel of the royal army and commandant of the third batallion as interim commandant of this body, the individual members will all be sent the documents and orders needed to convene the militia and have it pass inspection.

These regulations will be effective immediately. Each captain will recruit and organize his company according to the new plan without delay and will send the lists to the interim commandant, Don Enrique White, fifteen days after receiving the order.

New Orleans, May 18, 1792, Signed Baron de Carondelet



GENERAL CENSUS OF THE ATTAKAPAS MILITIA 1794

First Company

Captain Don Nicolas Forstal, Commandant of Opelousas Lieutenant Don Joseph Sorrel Second Lieutenant François Grevemberg Adjutant Lieutenant of Militia Don Armand Ducrest

First Corporals NATIONALITY

NAME

6. Paul Bonin

27. Baptiste Thibodaux

28. Isaac Thibodaux

29. Vital Thibodaux

AGE

45

36 30

18

23

19

1. Pierre Broussard	Acadian	40
2. Jacques Fostin	Creole	40
3. Joseph Carlin	Creole	50
4. Joseph Landry	Acadian	39
	Second Corporals	
5. Charles Potier	European	25

European Creole

8. Nicolas Guénard	Creole	
	Fusiliers	

	Fusiliers	
9. Marin Le Normand	Creole	31
10. Jean-Baptiste Doiron	Acadian	50
11 D 11 MA	C1-	20

9. Marin Le Normand	Creole	
10. Jean-Baptiste Doiron	Acadian	
11. Dominique Mélanson	Creole	
10 T D C + M/1	Canala	

10. Jean-Baptiste Doiron	Acadian	3
11. Dominique Mélanson	Creole	2
12. Jean-Baptiste Mélanson	Creole	3
13. Jean-Charles Dugas	European	2

13. Jean-Charles Dugas	European	2
14. Joseph Castille	Creole	2
15. Baptiste Castille	Creole	2
16 Manual Castilla	Creole	1.

15. Baptiste Castille	Creole	20
16. Manuel Castille	Creole	16
17. Louis Semer	Creole	21
10 D	Craolo	20

17. Louis Semer	Creole	2
18. Baptiste Bérard	Creole	2
19. Urbain Semer	Creole	1

Urbain Semer	Creole	
20. Baptiste Semer	Creole	
21. Michel Doucet	Acadian	

20. Daptiste Semer	Cicole	
21. Michel Douget	Acadian	
22. Joseph Martin	Acadian	

21. Michel Douget	Acadian	
22. Joseph Martin	Acadian	

22. Joseph Martin	Acadian	
23. Henry Hébert	Creole	
24 4 1 / 24 /	C1-	

23. Henry Hébert	Creole	1
24. André Martin	Creole	2

24.	André Martin	Creole	2
25	Marin Martin	Creole	1

24. André Martin	Creole	2
25. Marin Martin	Creole	1
26. Ciril Thibodaux	Creole	1
27 Raptiste Thibodaux	Creole	1

Creole

Creole

	Attakapas Gazette	57
	Second Company	
Captain		
Lieutenant		
Second Lieutenant		
	First Corporals	
NAMES	NATIONALITY	AGE
1. Jean-Louis Bonin	Creole	40
2. François Guilbeau	Acadian	41
3. Olivier Landry	Acadian	40
4. Mathurin Hébert	Creole	36
	Second Corporals	
5. Nicholas Thibodaux	Creole	21
6. Joseph Guilbeau	European	35
7. Olmant Dugas	Acadian	45
8. Joseph Ebert St.Pepin	Acadian	45
	Fusiliers	
9. Joseph Fourret	Portuguese	36
10. Joseph Bonin	Creole	40
11. Jean Huval	Creole	22
12. Eloy Dugas	Creole	22
13. Louis Dugas	Creole	16
14. Louis Bonin	Creole	17
15. Philippe Boutté	Creole	40
16. Eloy Frillo	Creole	25
17. Joseph Prévot	Creole	35
18. François Prévot	Creole	35
19. Ansal Duval	Creole	35
20. Nivé LeBlanc	Acadian	44
21. Amant Broussard	Acadian	35
22. Joseph Broussard	Creole	19 22
23. Augustin Trahan	Creole Creole	16
24. François LaBeauve		17
25. Jean Langlinet	Creole Acadian	43
 Jean-Charles Hébert Joseph Ebert, Jr. 	Creole	19
28. Theodore Broussard	Creole	30
29. Joseph Broussard	Acadian	37
30. Louis Trahan	Creole	20
31. Olivier Broussard	Creole	20
32. François Broussard	Acadian	40
33. Theophile Broussard	Creole	19
34. Baptiste Duon	Acadian	32
35. Josine LeBlanc	Acadian	35
26 Cl. 1 D	0 1	1.0

Creole

16

36. Charles Duon

NATIONALITY

ΔGF

20

19

40 32

35

28

20

NAME

66. Pierre Dugas

67. Joseph Dugas

68. Hubert Landry

69. René Broussard

71. Joseph Sonier 72. Theodore Thibodeaux

70. François Louviere

73. Athanase Hébert

37. Jean-Baptiste Monté	Creole	18
38. Louis Mayorque	Canadian	25
39. Simon Gros	Creole	30
40. Pierre Poirrier	Creole	27
41. Paul Terriot	Acadian	38
42. Michel Broussard	Creole	22
43. Joseph Broussard	Creole	16
44. Nicolas Derroussel	Creole	24
45. François Doré	Creole	19
46. Louis Doré	Creole	19
47. Philippe Doré	Creole	25
48. Jacques Doré	Creole	30
49. Antoine Champagne	Creole	35
50. Pierre Ménard	Canadian	45
51. Pierre Champagne	Creole	30
52. Jacques Toutcheque	Creole	40
53. Simon Gaspard	Creole	30
54. Jean-Louis Champagne	Creole	31
55. Jean-Louis Picard	Creole	25
56. Louis Ulin	Creole	(?)
57. François Ozenne	Creole	(?)
58. Patrick McCarty	Scottish	(?)
59. Donnat Bro	Creole	(?)
60. François Bro	Creole	(?)
61. Pierre Bro	Creole	(?)
62. Jean Guedry	Creole	30
63. Comine LeBlanc	Creole	30
64. Claude Broussard	Acadian	45
65. Augustin Dugas	Creole	22

Creole

Creole

Creole Acadian

Creole

Creole

Acadian

European

(معرو ۵ مراهم)

Creole

Creole

Creole

Creole

Acadian

30. Louis LeBer

31. Augustin Broussard

32. Louis Broussard

33. Joseph Broussard

34. Firmin Duon

NATIONALITY

AGE

38

32

30

25

20 25

26

21

30

60

NAME

64. Thomas Spar

65. Jean Macien

66. Jean Antoine

69. Jacob Niaine

70. Julian Perré

67. Joseph Botelier

68. Edouard Daniel

35. Baptiste Trahan	European	35
36. Michel Trahan	European	27
37. Pierre Trahan	European	25
38. Lucien Bourg	European	30
39. Pierre Trahan	Acadian	50
40. François Boudrot	Acadain	51
41. Joseph Boudrot	Creole	24
42. Victor Blanchard	Acadian	43
43. Anselme Thibodaux	Acadian	42
44. B Algros	American	22
45. Dercain Algros	American	21
46. George Anderson	American	22
47. Jean Rocher	American	18
48. Jean Fargue	American	32
49. George Fargue	American	20
50. Jean Bohom	American	23
51. Jean-Baptiste Broussard	European	17
52. Joseph Duon	Creole	26
53. Jean-Baptiste Simon	Creole	30
54. Pierre LeBlanc	Canadian	40
55. François Hoag	German	25
56. Louis Roger	European	45
57. Pierre Trahan	Acadian	40
58. Jean Griebine	American	47
59. Elêne Crêne	American	38
60. Isadore Louviere	Creole	37
61. David Garmêne	American	35
62. Pierre Gaspard	European	30
63. James Clark	American	29

American

American

American

American

American

Spanish

Irish

71. Benjamin Kideur English
72. William Grichine American
73. Joseph Bro Creole

NAME	NATIONALITY	AGE
30. Elisé Thibodeaux	Creole	16
31. Louis François Guilbeau	Creole	16
32. François Broussard	Creole	23
33. Isaac Thibodeaux	Creole	22
34. Moise Babin		23
35. Frederic LeBlanc	European Creole	20
	Creole	17
36. Agricole LeBlanc	Creole	1.5
37. Joseph LeBlanc	Acadian	50
38. Charles Guilbeau		20
39. Jean-Charles Guilbeau	Creole	20
40. Pierre Cloux	European	
41. Theodore Babino	Creole	26
42. David Babino	Creole	20
43. Silvin Broussard	Acadian	50
44. Natchet Broussard	Creole	20
45. Baptiste Prévot	Creole	36
46. Edouard Wiltz	Creole	18
47. Joseph Wiltz	Creole	40
48. Martinet Soudrie	Creole	18
49. Baptiste Calais	Creole	22
Joseph Melanson	Acadian	37
 Antoine Patin 	Creole	30
52. Baptiste Boutte	Creole	35
François Decuir	Creole	45
54. Baptiste Bara	Creole	20
 Alexandre Barras 	Creole	18
56. Baptiste Barras	Creole	16
57. François Blondain	Creole	22
58. Jean Ride	Irish	36
Nicholas Sebastien	Creole	30
60. Pierre Moro dit Cadet	European	25
61. François Moro	Creole	19
62. Louis Lognon	Creole	30
63. Louis Demares	Creole	25
64. Joseph Droit	Creole	26
65. Louis Droit	Creole	23
66. Jean-Baptiste Senet	Creole	26
67. Honoré Senet	Creole	20
68. Jean Salleman	German	35
69. Jean Pierre Nop	German	30
70. Ange Nop	German	24
71. Pierre LaFournay	Creole	22
72. Frederic Andréole	Brabant (Belgium)	35
73. Olpinchet	European	25
75. Olphidiot	Luopour	20
_		

Creole

Acadian

American

American

American

11. Pierre Bernard

12. David Strader

13. Thomas Strader

14. Benjamin Stout

16. Joseph Préjean

17. André Préiean

19. Simon Benoit

18. Dominique Préjean

20. Baptiste Laurens

23. Dominique Babino

25. Silvestre Mouton

26. Frederic Mouton

29. François Savoye

30. Joseph Savoye

31. Antoine Nézat

32. Auguste Nézat

33. André Hébert

28. Jean Mouton dit Maitre

21. Paul Thibodaux

22. Joseph Babino

24. Jean Bernard

27 Jean Hébert

15. Jean-Baptiste Melanson

30

23

24

36

26

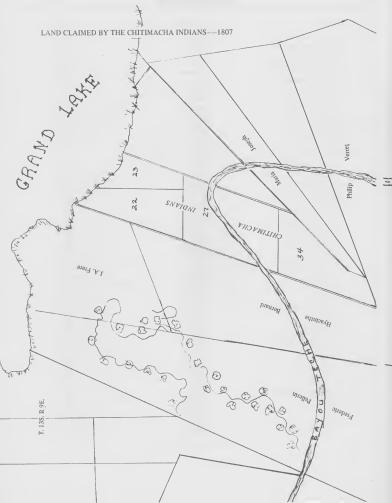
18

18

28

24

NAME	NATIONALITY	AGE
34. Alexandre Hébert	Creole	21
35. François Lambert	Creole	30
36. Joseph Derouen	European	24
37. Jean Louis Hébert	Creole	25
38. Martin Vaillancourt	European	33
39. Pierre Bonvilain	Creole	20
40. Denis Carlin	Creole	26
41, Celestin Carlin	Creole	23
42. Honoré Carlin	Creole	20
43. Alexis Carlin	Creole	19
44. Eugène Carlin	Creole	16
45. Jean Chotte	American	40
46. Joseph Prince	Creole	32
47. Jean-Baptiste Bourgeois	Creole	22
48. Charles Trahan	Creole	24
49. Louis Blondain	Creole	27
50. Samuel Bell	American	33
51. Richard Bell	American	25
52. Guidion Hopkins	American	33
53. Jean Bell	American	37
54. William Bell	American	30
55. Abraham Roberts	American	28
56. Thomas King	American	23
57. Cyprien Babin	Acadian	35
58. Edouard Carlos	American	40
59. Maton	European	40
60. Jean Pierre David	Creole	30
61. Baptiste Préjean	Creole	16
62. Youngblood	American	35
63. Williams	American	33
64. Wallace	American	35
65. Baptiste Labady	European	28
66. Dusenne	American	30
67. Boulris	Canadian	40
68. Henry Blondain	Creole	25
69. Ferdinand Pradier	Creole	27
70. Robert	American	22
71. Jean Douçet	Creole	28
72. Lafrénière	Canadian	46
73. David Guidry	Creole	34
74. Mine Guidry	Creole	17
75. Thomas Marqueson	American	30
76. Dionse	American	25
77. Robert Templeton	American	28
78. Ames	American	31
79. Joseph Maye	Alsatian	52



EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHITIMACHA

By Gertrude C. Taylor

Throughout the early exploration period in the Louisiana territory, the Attakapas country remained unvisited by Europeans. Therefore, the two tribes inhabiting that region seem to have been left to pursue their own nomadic existances. (1) The Chitimacha, one of those tribes (the other being the Attakapas) is first mentioned in history in 1699, when, along with three other Indian tribes, it formed an alliance with Pierre LeMoyne D'Iberville. (2) The next year, April 1, 1700, a group of Chitimacha arrived to visit the French during the construction of a church near the village of the Bayogoula. Father du Ru, missionary directing the construction of the church, describes the arrival of the Chitimacha chief:

A man carried him [the Chitimacha chief] on his back and took him around the square, after which he went and put him down in the portico of the temple where Ouga [chief] awaited him. Speeches were made on both sides and presents were exchanged; the ceremonial pipe was smoked; then there was nothing but songs and dances. . . .

The missionary encouraged the Chitimacha to settle near the Bayogoula. He declared his impression of the Chitimacha chief saying: "Next to Ouachilla of the Natchez, he is the most dienified chief I have ever met." (3)

The French appear to have attempted no further contact with the Chitimacha and nothing concerning them is on record until 1706 when the Taensa, through a ruse, carried away many Chitimacha as slaves. (4) The tribe, probably venting their rage and at the same time gaining a reputation for ferocity, then massacred Francois Buisson de St. Cosme, missionary to the Natchez, and three other Frenchmen who had encamped on the banks of the Mississippi. Upon receiving the news of this incident. Bienville formed, through the

 Vincent H. Cassidy and Mathe Allain, "The Attakapas Territory, 1699-1721," Attakapas Gazette, 1I (1967), 31-34.

2. Probably because of the hostile reception at the hands of the Washa, one of the four west-of-the-Mississippi nations with charmet to make an alliance with Iberville in 1699, the French appear to have made no attempt to reach the villages of the Chitimacha in early times. The Washa village seems to have been on Bayou Lafourche in the neighborhood of the present town of Labadieville. Iberville's guide called Bayou Lafourche "the river of the Washas." Afterward the French called it "the river of the Chitimacha" because of the prominence of the latter tribe. John R. Swanton, Indian Tribes of the Lower Missiappi (Washington, D. C., 1911), p. 298.

Some early writers consider Bayou Lafourche the real seat of the Chitimacha tribe. Swanton, however, believed that real group to be located farther west. He held that because of language similarities, three tribes belonged to the Chitimacha nation: the Washa and the Cawasha who lived between Bayou Lafourche and the Mississippi River, and the Chitimacha who had always lived about Cranta Lake.

3. Cassidy and Allain, "The Attakapas Territory," 31-34.

4. The Taensa had invited the Chitimacha to feast on corn of the Bayogoula whom they had killed. The invitation was, in reality, a trap, for when the guests arrived, they were attacked. Many were kilded or carried off as slaves. News of the massacre reached Biloxi on Jan. 1, 1706, through the grand vicar of Quebec, who had learned of it from St. Cosme's little slave who had secaped. Swanton, *Indian Tribes*, p. 337.

usual gratuities, an alliance with all other Indian nations along the lower Mississippi and induced them to declare war against the offending tribe. The result was a raid carried on by 20 Bayogoulas, 15 Biloxi, 40 Chawasha, 4 Natchitoches, and 7 Frenchmen against a Chitimacha village by a small lake, where many of the inhabitants were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. (5)

Although no more French expeditions against this tribe have been recorded, it appears that this tribe was continually harried by war parties of other Indian tribes in alliance with the French. Because of this long-drawn-out war, the greater portion of Indian slaves in Louisiana belonged to the Chitimacha nation. (6) Finally in 1718, Bienville, annoyed by the disturbances of the settlers by the Chitimacha war parties, decided to make peace. When that peace was concluded, the Chitimacha moved to a new location on the Mississippi River. After 1719 they were found living in two locations, one group on the upper part of Bayou Lafourche and the other retiring to the most inaccessible part of the country—swampland intersected by a network of bayous—where they would be protected from the incursion of the white man. An early historian recorded the following account:

Between the Mississippi and those lakes which are filled by its waters upon their overflowing is a small nation [of Indians] named Chaouches, or Ouaches, who inhabit some little villages but are of so little consequences that they are not otherwise known to our colonists but by their name.

In the neighborhood of the lakes above mentioned live the Chitimacha. These are the remains which was formerly considerable; but we have destroyed part of them by exciting our allies to attack them. I have already observed they were a branch of the Natchez, and upon my first settling among these, I found several Chitimacha who had taken refuge among them to avoid the calamities of war which had been made upon them near the lakes.

Since the peace that was concluded with them in 1719, they have remained quite, but have kept themselves so prudently retired that rather than have any intercourse with the French, or traffic with them for what they look upon as superfluities, they live in a manner they did a hundred years ago.

Swanton, however, points out that the tribe living in the villages about Grand Lake may not be a division resulting from the reflux from the Mississippi; rather, it may be a long-standing duality in the nation, since the Chitimacha themselves claim to have always lived in the area of Grand Lake.

In his descent of the Mississippi in 1722, Charlevoix appears to have missed the Chitimacha entirely, since he stated that "the nation of the Chitimacha is almost entirely destroyed; the few that remain are slaves in the colony." (8) In 1727, Father Poisson found

5. Ibid., pp. 337-338.

Swanton points out that the French possibly provoked the hostilities with the Chitimacha in an earlier raid upon one of their villages for the purposes of procuring slaves.

6. Ibid., pp. 339-340.

Two accounts of the peacemaking are given, one by Penicaut and the other by Le Page du Pratz.

7. Antoine-Simon Le Page du Pratz. The History of Louisiana (Baton Rouge, La., 1972), p. 302.

8. Ibid., pp. 339-340.

This location would be in the area of Donaldsonville. Possibly the village had been established inland to escape inundation from the river. them living somewhat inland and above the concession of M. Paris, . (9) In 1739, the De Nouaille party found a Chitimacha tribe a little farther down. An officer of the party wrote:

On the 8th of September we set out (from the Houmas) at sunrise and passed the night opposite the first villages of the Chitimacha on the right bank of the river, having made 15 miles. This nation is small in number, owing to the fact that the larger portion dwell in the Atatapas [Attakapas], who reside by the seashore in summer especially and live on fish, (10)

Dr. Albert S. Gatschet, in his research for the Anthropological Society of Washington in the years 1881-1882, listed thirteen Chitimacha villages in the Attakapas. His information, however, came from the native sources recalling from tribal legends. Locations of these villages strung along the Atchafalaya Basin are as follows:

- 1. Charenton on the west side of Grand Lake.
- 2. Bayou Gris, three miles east of Charenton on Bayou Teche.
- 3. "Red Earth", two miles west of Franklin on Bayou Teche.
- 4. "Pond-lily worship house", three-fourths miles northwest of Charenton and south of Grand Avoille Cove.
- 5. "Round Island", opposite Bird Island in Lake Fausse Pointe.
- 6. "Prairie Landing Village", on Lake Dauterive.
 - 7. "Framework", on Bayou Chene.
- 8. "Cottonwood Village", on a lake north of Bayou Chene,
- 9. Bayou du Plomb, near Bayou Chene, 18 miles north of Charenton.
- 10. Plaquemine Village at Plaquemine Bayou near Grand River, 42 miles north of Charenton.
- 11. Grosse Tete, 2 miles from Plaquemine Village,
- 12. Grand River, west of Plaguemine and 20 miles north of Charenton.
 - 13. Junction of Bayou Teche and the Atchafalaya. (11)

In his survey up the Teche in 1819, John Landreth charts an Indian village and describes it thus:

. . . lands all along the left bank of the river high and fine, and on the right bank.

low . . . thence to Dr. James Hennen's on the left. Here is a fine plantation . . . thence north two miles . . . then north one mile . , . then west northwest three

9. M. Paris had a concession at Bayougoulas. Charles Maduell. Jr., Census Tables of Louisiana, 1699-1732 (Baltimore, Md., 1972), p. 108.

10, Swanton, Indian Tribes, pp. 342-343.

11. Ibid., pp. 343-344.

All villages Gatschet listed by their Indian names as given to him by the Chitimacha themselves, and in some instances he gave the English translations. Swanton mentions several other locations not included by Gatschet. He writes: "Those were near Baldwin; near Jeanerette (Empty-place); not occupied until after the Civil War; at "Bitlarouges"; at the shell bank on the shore of Grand Lake; at a place called "Deep-shoulder"; and at Irish Bend near Franklin,

These locations, however, present some confusion, since neither author was familiar with the geography of the area.

It is possible the locations mentioned by Swanton are those located east, west, and north of Charenton by Gatschet,

miles. This is called Indian Beach. Here on the left bank of the river about 200 yards back from the river Teche [Teche] are a number of Indian cabins built nearly in a row parallel to the river some distance apart. This way they extend nearly three miles.

These cabins have a light appearance, covered entirely with palmetto leaves. Saw ten or twelve Indian children of different sexes running about. (12)

What, then, happened to the other Chitimacha villages along the Teche as described by Gatschet from information he had gathered from remnants of that tribe in 1881-1882? Is it possible that all villages except that on the west bank of the Teche at Charenton were abandoned because of flooding along the Atchafalaya through the years? And since that Charenton settlement was on higher ground, had the other villages consolidated there by 1819? One answer probably lies in a long list of legal documents in early St. Martin and St. Mary Parish history. As early as 1760, the Chitimacha chiefs, with the full consent of the tribal members, began to sell their lands in the Charenton area. For some unknown reason, in 1777 Bernardo de Gálvez, then governor of the colony issued an order designed to protect Chitimacha ownership of land. That order written in French is translated as follows:

We order all settlers to bother in no way the Chitimacha of Grand Terre in the establishment they occupy and we order the commissioners to see to it and to preserve them in full ownership of their land. Passed in our private house in New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1777, (13)

Signed Gálvez

In 1779 Don Francisco Bouligny encountered the Chitimacha Indians "whose leader was Solier Rouge," as well as four Indians "to bring the boats up the Plaquemine to the Teche." The first mentioned, he located at Fausse Pointe, (14)

When registration and certification of all land titles was required after the Louisiana Purchase, the Chitimacha claim was represented on the survey plats as sections 22, 23, 27, and 34 of township 12 south, range 9 east, containing 1,093.43 acres, confirmed to them by a decree of the U. S. Supreme Court in December, 1852—all rendered under the acts of Congress, approved May 26, 1824, (15)

By the time Gatschet interviewed members of the Chitimacha tribe in 1881-1882, there appeared to be only the Charenton village in existance. It was from his observations

- 12. From "The Journal of John Landreth," Attakapas Gazette, XV (1980), 76.
- Dr. Hennen's plantation was located in the vicinity of the present town of Baldwin. Landreth mentions no other Indian villages in his survey or journey up the Teche from Berwick Bay to St. Martinville.
- 13. This document is filed in the St. Mary Parish Courthouse. It has been a probable source of some confusion, since it contains a marginal note which identifies it as a "grant" to the Chitimacha Indians. An accompanying document, signed by Frederic Pellerin, Hyacinthe Bernard, and Philip Verret, three purchasers of land from Soulier Rouge declares "they are aware of the services given by the Indians to the Spanish government," and "they have bought their properties in good faith."
 - 14. Mathe Allain, "Bouligny's Account of the Founding of New Iberia," Attakapas Gazette, XIV (1979), 83,
 - 15. From the Louisiana Register of State Land Claims.

and from the recollections of older, reliable members that he arrived at the following assessment of Chitimacha customs and culture:

The material culture of this tribe was similar in most respects to that of the Indians along the lower Mississippi. It was distinguished from them principally by the increased importance of food from land animals. Like other coastal tribes, they appeared to be less warlike and more cowardly than tribes higher up the Mississippi. In their aboriginal state, they supported themselves on vegetable foods, mainly wild, gathered by the women of the tribe; but they also ate products of the hunt.

Men adorned themselves with much care and artistic taste, sporting necklaces, bracelets, finger rings, nose rings and earrings. The women ornamented themselves with bracelets, earrings finer rings and humes in their braided hair

Men made canoes and wooden mortars from the elm. In earlier times the tribe had made pottery with such designs as those they used on their basketry of more recent times. They obtained their arrow points from friendly Indians from the north, but they made their own shafts from a "little black bush with hard wood." Their glory, from an industrial point of view, was their basket-making.

The Chitimacha, like the Natchez, had a distinct class of nobility with different terms of etiquette for each class. Older Indians recalled various ceremonies such as the arrival of the young male at adulthood, religious observances or the consummation of the more important social obligations, and mortuary practices which connotated a spiritual belief in rebirth, all of which faded away in the early to mid-1800s, when tribe members began to be converted to Catholicism. (16)

16. Swanton, Indian Tribes, pp. 344-360.

A FRENCH PROPERTY TRANSFER

SALE CONTRACT*

Before Chantalou, Royal Notary of the province of Louisiana, residing in New Orleans, personally appeared Sieur Andre Jung, Captain of the Militia, resident of this city, who declared to have sold and transferred to Sieur Jean Francois Le Dee, who also appeared and signified his acceptance, all of the cattle, cows, calves, bulls, and horses that Sieur Jung may own at Attakapas and at Opelousas, and in general all that he may own in lands, implements, cabins, cleared lands, stakes, prioques, cottages, and everything else that may belong to him for any reason or title, with the only exception of a Negro named Celedon, whom Sieur Jung reserved for himself. Said Jung promises to remit to Sr. Le Dee within fifteen days, a written statement by Mr. Trudeau, to the effect that said Trudeau say Jung paying the Indians the price for a piece of land situated in the Attakapas, with which Sr. Le Dee declared to be saitsfied. The sale price was agreed upon for the sum of 15,000 livres that Sr. Jung acknowledged to have received from Le Dee.

Executed in the notorial office of New Orleans, on March 8, 1762, in the presence of Sieurs Francois Chauvin de Lery and Marin Bary, witnesses residing in this city.

(Signed: Jung; Le Dee; Bary; Chauvin de Lery; Chantalou, notary)

*From "The Records of the Superior Council," Louisiana Historical Quarterly, XXIII (1940), 902.

DOWN WHERE THE SUGAR CANE GROWS

The Reminiscences of James P. Kemper

PART III

The KEMPERS
And Other
ST. MARY PARISH PEOPLE

Teople who have spent their lives in cities, going to offices or stores every day, shoving pens or merchandise, writing or dictating letters, watching the clock, knocking off on the exact earliest minute, rushing home to dinner, perhaps going to a movie and then to bed, necessarily acquire a restricted point of view. Not enough coming into their lives to sharpen their wits, they possess a smug complacency. They think they are a lot smarter than they are and even feel sorry for what they consider benighted country people who probably would not know how to get a bottle of coca-cola out of one of those self-delivering refrigerating containers, but who have no more originality of thought and action than the



"Bayside," the plantation house Francis D. Richardson built in the 1830s, was the scene of the marriage of Bethia Richardson and Donelson Caffery in 1869.

city resident could possibly have any means of attaining.

A banker friend of mine once told me that banking was more conducive to a narrow vision than any other business. That all one learned was percentages and, in time, came to know almost nobody except the employees and customers of the bank.

This country was created by pioneers. They pioneered when it was necessary and they pioneered when it was not necessary. There is a fascination about pioneering that is irresistible. The pioneer collects his happiness every day as he goes along. He seldom puts much wealth aside for old age, but he generally manages to keep going until he falls, all that is necessary. He seems to realize that you can not take it with you.

Early in the eighteenth century, the colonies along the Atlantic coast kept pushing westward although there was no crowding where they were. There was an abundance of room for everybody. They just had the wanderlust. They saw those mountains and had a craving to know what was on the other side. Adventure was in the blood and adventure is sometimes conducive to lawlessness. Most of us must be restricted if we want to be good.

Daniel Boone was one of the earliest of these pioneers. About 1760 he left his South Carolina home and wended his way through the Cumberland mountains into that vast area to the west, all of which, so far as was then known, was called Kentucky. He blazed the trail so well that thousands of others prompted by the same urge soon followed.

In 1775, Colonel John Donelson came down the Tennessee River in a flatboat, accompanied by his daughter Rachel, described as a comely and vivacious lass. They had to shoot the Muscle Shoals, where is now located a huge nitrate plant under the control of the Tennessee Valley Authority. They drifted down to the Ohio. Later Donelson and James Robertson founded Nashville,

The Cafferys of St. Mary Parish, La., on the Teche, and, in all probability, their relative Jefferson Caffery, our distinguished diplomat who hails from Lafayette, La., are direct lineal descendents of John Donelson, whose daughter, Rachel, in 1791 married Andrew Jackson, later president of the United States. United States Senator Donelson Caffery's father, Donelson Caffery, a grandson of John Donelson, who came from Scotland, was born in Tennessee. When quite a young man, he came to St. Mary Parish and bought Bethia Plantation just outside Franklin.(1) He lived there until his death in 1836. Senator Caffery was born there in 1834. He grew up, married and reared a large family there. He and his son, Donelson, were lawyers of note. The Cafferys have contributed liberally to the development of the sugar industry on the Teche.

All kinds of people came through those mountain gaps into "Kentucky". Veterans of the Revolutionary War, Tories whose company was not desired by their former associates, old politicians who had lost out, men who had not done so well back home and hoped for better opportunities, fugitives from the law and just plain citizens with a lust for adventure. Andrew Jackson moved out to Nashville from his North Carolina birthplace in 1788. These were hardy men and hardy women, too. They stood guard and drove the teams while their men fought each other. Aaron Burr came out after the expiration of his term as vice-president, Harmon Blenahasset was already at his island home in the Ohio, near Parkersburg, West Virginia. General James Wilkinson was at Fort Massac where Burr visited him. (Wilkinson's descendents became prominent sugar planters in Louisiana.)
Why did all these people throng into that huge wilderness? It is said that men naturally

tend to move west because the earth moves east, like a squirrel in a cage, going in the opposite direction to the rotation. This was long before Horace Greely advised the young man to go west and grow up with the country, and even he did not mean west as we know it today.

Most of these immigrants followed Boone's trail. It was along it and the Natchez Trace that much outlawry went on during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century. Rough-

1. Donelson Caffery, son of John Caffery of Bedford Co, Va., and Mary Donelson, daughter of Colonel John Donelson and Rachel Stockly, was born February 2, 1986, and field Cottee f, 1835. The Caffery, Donelson, Murphys, and Porters-all descendants of Irish political refugee families-traveled from Tennessee and settled on Irish Bend of Bayou Teche in St. Mary Parish. Caffery married Lydis Murphy on Oak Lawn Plantation in 1818. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, Sefected Annotated Abstracts of St. Mary Parish, Law, Marriage Book 1, 1811-1829 (Privately printed, 1975), p. 110.

The property Caffery bought just outside Franklin was part of a tract originally claimed by LePelletier de la Houssaye through an order of survey signed by Baron de Carondelet, November 30, 1794. See Gertrude C. Taylor,

Land Grants Along the Teche, Part III (Lafayette, La., 1980).

Caffery bought his first property on Irish Bend in St. Mary Parish from Samuel Davis, the father of Jefferson Davis, June 5, 1811. St. Mary Parish Conveyances, BA, p. 6, No. 7. This transaction as well as others that followed were in the name of Caffery and James Baxter, another migrant from Tennessee. Between 1811 and 1814, Caffery and Baxter purchased five other tracts, all from the Sumner family. Caffery's holdings, then stretched on the west side of Bayou Teche

from the boundary of present-day Oaklawn to Columbia at the western end of Irish Bend.

It is interesting to note that March 28, 1811, Nathan Kemper purchased from Joseph Provost 19 arpents front on the

east side of Bayou Tech, being section 43 of T. 13 and 14 S. R. 9 and 10 E, and part of the original residence of the side of Bayou Tech, being section 43 of T. 13 and 14 S. R. 9 and 10 E, and part of the original tract claimed by De la Houssaye. Survey was made in the presence of Jesse Lacy and Hachalish Theall, neighbors on either side. Louisiana Register of State Land Claims, March 19, 1812, Kemper sold section 43 to Martin L. Haynice of Maryland, B. R. B. p. 36, No. 68. Haynic was the son-fin-law of Alexander Sterling. In 1829, Caffery sold to John Murphy the same section 43 that Kemper had purchased in 1814.

In 1818, when Donelson Caffery married Lydia Murphy, Oak Lawn Plantation was the property of Joshua Baker.

See map in "The Journal of John Landreth," Anakapas Gazette, XV (1980).
Caffery's property was not referred to as Bethia Plantation until after 1869, when Donelson Caffery II married Bethia Richardson, daughter of Francis D. Richardson, Iberia Parish sugar planter who built "Bayside" in the 1830s.

Caffery distinguished himself in political affairs for thirty years, and after serving eight years in the U. S. Senate where he attained prestige and fame, he retired to private life in 1901. Col. Charles S. Caffery, The Caffery Family, 1737-1900 (Privately printed, n.d.).

ly, this trace ran in a southwesterly direction from Nashville, clipping the northwest corner of Alabama near the Muscle Shoals, passed through or very near Tupelo, Canton, and Jackson on the way to Natchez. The total distance was more than 500 miles, a ten-day trip for the mail carrier.

New Orleans was the only market for the wares produced by this vast multitude of newcomers. The wares consisted mostly of farm products, livestock, cattle, hogs, horses, and mules, lime and hoop-poles which were brought down the river in flat boats and barges. The containers were sold or abandoned and the return trip was made on horseback. The purchases made in New Orleans were not of the bulky kind and could be carried on pack horses.

Prior to the Louisiana Purchase, Spain owned the entire west bank of the Mississippi as well as the east bank from the river's mouth up almost to Natchez. Generally hostile to these "Kentucky" traders, Spain wanted to completely close the lower river to trade with the United States. The populace, however, did not agree with this policy since, the Kentuckians, with their pockets full spent much of that money seeing the town and making purchases to take back. Finally under a reciprocal agreement, Spain was forced to agree to the river remaining open as neutral waters. Trade, then, in addition to sugar and molasses, included cotton, tobacco, hemp, lead, furs, and hides. Bankers, commission merchants, and storekeepers grew rich in trade with this mongrel polyglot of humanity.

Freeing the Mississippi to trade was a great boost to traffic. At the same time much lawlessness was invited. The area between New Orleans and Natchez was pretty well policed by the Spaniards and, therefore, fairly safe. But the Spanish controlled only the west bank above Natchez. On the east bank there was no one to do the controlling, as the Natchez Trace was wholly through Indian territory. As a result, banditry and even murder was not uncommon. There is no record that these crimes were committed by the Choctaw and Chicasaw Indians. They were all committed by men who came in from the east, some of whom bore bad reputations. Some fell after sniffing the free air of the west. I shall refer to one incident of outlawry because it bears directly on the history of the Teche.

On August 14, 1801, Col. Joshua Baker and three others, while returning from New Orleans after having sold their produce and livestock, were robbed on the Natchez Trace about 90 miles northeast of Natchez of their horses, traveling utensils and about \$2300, cash. While bathing, they were set upon by men whose faces were blacked and were overcome before having an opportunity to defend themselves. This was but one instance of a great many lawless deeds that were committed during the first thirty years of the 19th century known as the outlaw years, along the Wilderness Road.

But these unpleasantries did not stop the boats from coming down the river which had now become a highway for trade and passenger traffic. All kinds of boats, including rafts and barges, brought down hoop-poles, lime, and sulphur, so necessary to the manufacture of sugar as well as other kinds of produce and trade goods. The boats grew in size and design. There were regular packet boats a hundred or more feet long with a cargo box forward and a passenger cabin aft. They had to be poled and towed, which made travel, especially upstream, excrutiatingly slow. The crews were men of the roughest kind. When there were no Indians to fight, they, filled with raw Monongahela whiskey, practiced on each other.

Activities along the river and the Wilderness Road played a vital part in the development of Bayou Teche. All the early inhabitants of the Teche who were not of French and Spanish descent came in by flatboat by way of "Kentucky" after crossing the Cumberland mountains from the Atlantic seaboard. Many came to trade and west back but many stayed, attracted by the wonderful beauty of the country and fertility of the soil and by New Orleans as a market and place of recreation. This trade activity continued in a diminishing ratio, until only a few decades ago.



Great-Grandsons of Nathan Kemper: from left, William, Walter, Delaware, and James.

The Kemper Family

woodrow Wilson in A History of the American People praises Alexander Spotswood colonial governor of Virginia, saying: "He found excellent lands for a thrifty colony of Germans and himself began the manufacture of iron in the colony, setting up the first iron furnace in America."

This colony of Germans consisted of twelve families, about 40 souls, who came from the Palatinate and settled on the Rappahannock River about 14 miles above its confluence with the Rapidan. They arrived on April 14, 1714. The settlement was called Germanna and there was established the first German Reformed Congregation in the United States.

The mining industry does not seem to have flourished. Not much metallic milk and honey flowed from the excavations. There was much suffering. But this was no novel experience to American pioneers. Sweat, blood, and tears, so aptly applied by Churchill to recent war conditions, describes nothing new. The birth of this greatest of all nations was no twilight slumber affair. I sometimes wonder if we fully appreciate what our forebears worked so hard to acquire for us.

John (or Johann) Kemper was one of those German miners. I have before me the Kemper genealogy and from it I learn that they certainly were (and still are) fruitful people. Virginia could not hold them all but Fauquier County has her share. They have overflowed in great numbers into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Out of so many a few had to be worthwhile. Pioneer John's grandson, Peter, was a captain of Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary War. I must thank him for being able to be a Son of the American Revolution. He did not have but eleven children so no wonder three of them came to Louisiana, they were Reuben, Nathan, and Samuel. James Lawson Kemper was his grandson. He served under General Taylor in Mexico and was one of the three brigadier generals in Pickett's fatal charge at Gettysburg, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. Even at that, he fared better than the other two, Garnett and Armisted, who were both killed. From 1874 to 1878, James Lawson Kemper was governor of Virginia.

Records show that in 1799 Reuben Kemper, associated with a man named John Smith, brought to Bayou Sarah, Louisiana, a cargo of supplies which he bought in Philadelphia, transported overland to Cincinatti and thence down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in flatboat. Bayou Sarah is down the hill from St. Francisville. In those days, it was easily protected from the floods by a small levee. It was much easier to load and unload freight there than to transport it up and down hill. But, as flood stages rose with the development of the levee system, it became progressively harder to keep up the Bayou Sarah levee which was a local, one might say, private affair. Also, its importance as a shipping point diminished as river traffic declined. Finally, in 1912, the water got several feet above the top of the levee and Bayou Sarah was abandoned.

Reuben's two brothers, Nathan and Samuel, settled at Pinkneyville, Mississippi, just north of the 31st parallel of latitude, which marked the dividing line between the United States and Spanish West Florida. What took place during the next ten years between these three Kemper brothers and the Spanish authorities has been extensively dealt with in history. Unfortunately the early historians had strong Spanish leanings which was not so good for the Kempers. Later, however, their viewpoint seems to be better appreciated and they are getting a better break.

Briefly, after the Louisiana Purchase, these brothers were convinced that West Florida belonged, or should belong, to the United States. They had some following, but the Tories, of which there were quite a few, combined with the Spaniards and a feud resulted. Governor Claiborne offered but little support to the Americans in West Florida.

Not until October 27, 1810, seven years after the Purchase, after West Florida had been created into a republic and an emissary sent to Washington to seek annexation (and a loan) did President Madison proclaim that West Florida had belonged to the United States all along under the Louisiana Purchase. Why didn't the government say so sooner. That was all the Kempers were fighting for.

Reuben Kemper, for whom Kemper County, Mississippi, is named, was an old batchelor with an adventurous nature. After the West Florida question was settled he went to help

the Mexican insurgents fight for their independence from Spain, where he commanded about 600 troops. He got back in time, however, to help Jackson out at the Battle of New Orleans, in 1815, as also did his brother Nathan, Reuben died at Natchez, in 1827. Samuel died at St. Francisville. I have seen his will which did not contain much. Nathan Kemper moved to St. Mary Parish and, as I have related above, in partnership with Henry Johnson, bought a plantation on Bayou Sale, a few miles from the Teche. (2) They established it in sugar cane and it is still in sugar cane.

Nathan kept up the family traditon with respect to fruitfulness. He had six sons and five daughters. The oldest was my grandfather, William Peter who was born in St. Mary Parish in 1802. He married Eliza J. Hulick, daughter of Colonel Barnett Hulick, U. S. Army, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, but died in a few months before my father, William Peter Kemper, was born June 26, 1826. (3)

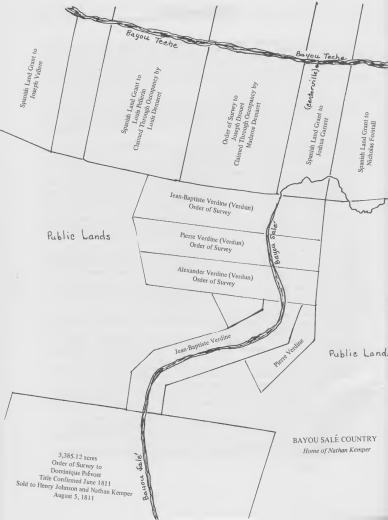
Nathan's sons all left Louisiana. My father remained to keep up the reputation for fruitfulness and he did not do so badly in the respect. (4)

I have heard my father speak of his Uncle John. All he did was hunt. I think he left Louisiana because the bear and panthers got scarce. He had but one eye which was an advantage; he did not have to go to the trouble of closing one eye to shoot. He had a sawed off shotgun which he used as a pistol. He used to camp out on the banks of the swamp bayous and hunt bear at night. I remember one story of a bear that he shot falling in his pirogue and sinking it, almost drowning him. On another occasion he awoke in the night and by the flicker of a fire that he had left burning, he saw two big eyes looking at him through the mosquito bar. Grabbing his sawed off shotgun he let go with both barrels and the eyes had it. They belonged to a panther. But strange to say, Uncle John left behind

- 2. The land that Nathan Kemper and Henry Johnson bought from Dominique Prevost was far down Bayou Sale, where it flows into the salt marshes. Oddly enough, this purchase was made the same year that Kemper bought land from Joseph Provost (sometimes confused with Prevost) who was no relation of Dominique, a native of France who had only one daughter and who died in 1814 at the age of 64. D. J. Hebert, Southwest Louisiana Records, 24 vois. (Privately printed, 1976-1890, Vol.) (Privately printed, 1976-1890, Vol.).
- Nathan Kemper, born in Faquier Co., Va., in September of 1775, married Nancy Whitaker (born Dec. 23, 1785-died Aug. 25, 1838) in East Baton Rouge Parish, July 24, 1801. They had nine children: William Peter, John M., Isabella, Sarah, Jane, Samuel, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Thomas Jefferson.
- 4. William Peter, the grandfather of James Parkerson Kemper, was born in St. Mary Parish in 1802. He married Eliza Hülück April 27, 1825, and died shortly before his son, William Peter was born in 1826. Eliza Hülick Kemper did not remarry. She died in St. Mary Parish in 1862.
- William Peter Kemper married twice: His first wife was Many Jane Coe of Rapides Parish, who died in childbirth Jan. 30, 1849, one year affect their marriage. Kemper's second wife was Many Monica Reynolds of Gardiner, Maine, who was governess in the Knight family of lower St. Mary Parish. They were married at Lagonda Plantation which then belonged to John W. Bateman, who was married to William Peter's aunt (his mother's sister).
- After 1859, Kemper bought Glencoe, 18 miles from Franklin. Here he and Monica reared 10 children, 7 of their own and three adopted. Their first child, born in 1859, died in infancy. Blanche, William Peter, and Kate were born in
- 1860, 1861, and 1863; James Parkerson, Aug. 5, 1868; then Mary Jane; Walter Young; and Delaware.
- James Parkerson Kemper attended Maryland Agricultural College (now University of Maryland) and graduated from University of Alabama. He lived in Franklin until 1908 and then moved to New Orleans, where he lived for the next 23 years. Here he married Mary Cordelle Alexander, born in New Orleans Feb. 9, 1872. They had three children: Cordelle, born Aug. 5, 1897; James Lawson, born Jan. 5, 1900–died Dec. 16, 1979; and Richard Rogers, born Sept. 26, 1906– died April 12, 1972.
 - The Kemper family returned to Franklin and later moved to Lafayette. In 1945, a few years before his death,
- Kemper sold the 1,200 arpent farm he owned in Pointe Coupee Parish and which he had operated for 35 years.

 James Parkerson Kemper had only one grandchild, Dorothy Ellen Kemper, daughter of James Lawson. She married John Paul Bradford, and they have two sons. Mrs. Bradford, who submitted her grandfather's manuscript for
- publication, lives in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

 The genealogical data was graciously prepared by Mrs. Cordelle Kemper Ballard, first child and only daughter of James P. Kemper and Mary Cordelle Alexander. She presently lives in West Haven, Conn.



him when he went to Texas, or wherever he went, no stories of useful work conscientiously performed. He was just plain lazy.

I have also heard my father speak of Uncle Thomas Jefferson, who, although his uncle, was younger than my father, I am afraid he did not live up to the traditions which his name implied. From what Pa said, he was pretty ornery. On one occasion there was a circus in town and Tom importuned my father for the loan of ten dollars. Pa knew he was going to gamble with that circus gang of sharks and tried to dissuade him, but without success. In a few hours, he had the whole gang broke. Pretty nearly shut down the circus.

It was said that William Kemper, Pa's father, worked himself to death and all of his brothers took fright and permanently quit work. But the daughters did better. One married a Splane, one a Royster, one a Hudson, and two married brothers, Todd. Most of them stayed on the Teche and helped make it the sweetest paradise ever known.

When I was a boy, we got all of our lime, sulphur, hoop-poles for making sugar barrels, hogsheads and molasses barrels, as well as other products from barges which came down the Ohio into the Mississippi to the mouth of the Red and down the Atchafalaya and up the Teche. We also got our coal the same way from Pittsburgh, in an old barge which was never intended to make the return trip. It was broken up, the bolts salvaged and the gunwales used for plantation bridges and other structures.

Every summer we would greet Mr. Hoop-pole Smith as we called him, as though he were a lost uncle. These periodical visits by people from afar were events in our lives because there was not much variety of life in those days away out in the sticks, forty miles from a railroad.

Mr. Smith would return in January to collect because all bills were payable annually, after the sugar crop was harvested and marketed. He would probably take a substantial part of his pay in sugar and molasses, which he carried back to Kentucky and disposed of at a good profit.

Every January, my father went to New Orleans to settle with his commission merchants who handled his sugar and molasses shipments and to pay sundry annual debts. Even shoes for the family were bought on annual terms and it generally took a pretty good check to pay the shoe bill. This bill was for shoes for women and children only because father wore only made-to-order boots, as we boys also did upon reaching the age of fifteen. In those days, a real man would not wear a store shoe. I once remember telling an old French shoemaker to make me a pretty pair of shoes and he answered I would first have to bring him a pretty pair of feet. I never saw my father wear a pair of shoes, and he told me he had shaved only once in his life. Our saddles were also made to order of the best of leather and did not cost half as much as does a similar saddle today.

Another familiar visitor was Mr. Van Burgin, a charming old gentleman from New York. The thought has just occurred to me that he may have been a descendent of the old Dutch patroons, but of that I am not sure. He came down every year to buy sugar. He had an anecdote which he never failed to tell. It was about his dog coming "tip, tip, tip up the stairs." If we thought perchance, he might forget to tell it, we found some way to bring up the subject. "Tip, tip, tip" bore a substantial relation to Mr. Van Burgin's visit which could not be overlooked.

The old gentleman wore mutton chops, dressed immaculately (at least it seemed so to us children on the farm) and spoke with a very broad "A". He was a fine conversationalist and we would sit around the fire in the evening and listen to his stories about the great metropolis. He was a good reader, too. I remember he spent one evening reading Enoch Arden to us and there were tears in our eyes. Imagine a lot of young people in 1944 eagerly listening to an old man consume their evening reading poetry.

Dad was glad to see him, too. Aside from the social pleasure he dispensed, he paid more for sugar than could be realized in New Orleans after "Deducks" got theirs.

Other People On The Teche

⊕robably the largest grants of land by the Spanish government, on Bayou Teche were to Louis and Alexander de la Houssaye. They were said to have been sent to Louisiana in 1760 by Louis XIV, on a peace mission in the colony. That was before Louisiana was transferred to Spain. In consideration for their services, they received vast grants of land on Bayou Teche, in Iberia and St. Martin parishes, amounting, probably, to more than ten thousand acres. (5)

Octave de la Houssaye operated a large sugar plantation in the vicinity of Jeanerette. (6) About 1800, he dug the Delahoussaye Canal from back of Jeanerette, in a southerly direction for several miles, across both high land and marsh to the deep cypress swamp in the rear. The object was both drainage and to enable the transportation of wood and cypress building materials. All the adjacent high land was prairie so there was no wood with which to manufacture the sugar. Octave's son, Onezephore, whom I remember, succeeded his father and carried on until after the Civil War when the holdings dwindled. No large tracts of land on Bayou Teche have belonged to the De la Houssayes since I can remember. There are many lawyers, merchants, politicians, educators and plantation managers, but no large planters.

Prominent in the development of the sugar industry on the Teche, is the Foster family. Levi Foster came to Bayou Teche from Mississippi while quite young. He married Zeide Demaret whose family were original claimants from the Spanish government for lands near Centerville, about five miles below Franklin. (7)

Thomas J. Foster, his son, was born on a plantation near Franklin. His entire life was devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar. The Foster property

- 5. Paul Augustin LePelletier de la Houssaye married Magdeleine Victoire Petit de Livillier. He was a captain of French troops stationed in Louisiana, serving until 1763. In 1771 he received a land grant of 1820.48 acres on Bayou Teche from Luis de Unzaga. Gertrude C. Taylor, Land Grants Along the Teche, Part II (Lafayette, La., 1980). He died Nov. 22, 1777. De la Houssaye had two sons: Louis, married to Jeanne Louise Pelletin, daughter of Louis and Martha Hubert; and Alexander, married to Charlotte Pelletin, Jeanne Louise's sister. Hebert, Southwest Louistan Records, 1, 445-446.
- Louis and Alexander de la Housaye had only one Spanish land grant: 942 acres in 7.12 s, R. 7E. This grant was in the vicinity of the present settlement of Patoutulle. One or both of the sons claimed land in St. Mary Parish; the same land the Murphys, Cafferys, and Nathan Kemper later purchased) based on an Order of Survey in 1794. Other lands claimed by Louis and Alexander through occupancy and cultivation were in the vicinity of Olivier Station. The De la Housaye brothers also had large land holdings on both sides of the Teche south of St. Martinville. These properties they acquired from Jean-Baptiste Grevemberg and his wife Anne Judith Chenal, who had received them as Spanish land grants. See Taylor, Land Grants, Part II.
- Barthelomeo Octave de la Houssaye was the son of Louis and Jeanne Louise Pellerin. Hebert, Southwest Louisiana Records, Il, 162.
- Levi Foster was the son of Thomas J. Foster and Sarah Smith of Natchez, Miss. He was originally from South Carolina. He married Marie-Zeide Demaret March 11, 1799. He died March 29, 1852. Mary Elizabeth Sanders, St. Mary Parish Successions, 1811-1834 (Privately printed, 1972), p. 35.
- Zeide Demaret's father, Louis, claimed, through occupancy of ten years, 1015,53 acres of land which was an original Spanish land grant to Louis Pelletin. This tract was located between Baldwin and Charenton, Demaret's widow claimed 1,015,23 acres of land based on an order of survey from the Spanish government to Louis Drouet. American State Papers, Vol. 11.
- An order of survey was the third of five steps in the proceedure for obtaining a complete or bons fide land grant. It cannot be considered a complete than framt, although such an order was sufficient basis for the U. S. powerment to awarded title of the land to the applicant. For the manner in which a Spanish land grant was awarded according to the 1770 decree of Alexandro O'Rellity, see Gertrude C. Taylor, "Land Grants in the Attakapsa," Attakapsa Geaterie, XV (1980), 17.

includes much of the property granted by Spain to the Verduns, on the upper end of Bayou Sale. (8) They have lived in and around Franklin always. Thomas J. Foster married Martha Murphy whose family was also always identified with the sugar industry. (9)

The oldest son of Thomas J. Foster was Murphy J. He was a lawyer who went into politics. He was first a State Representative, then Governor, in which capacity he served two terms (10) and then went to the U. S. Senate. Later he was Collector of the Port of New Orleans. The second son, Prescott, stayed with the sugar industry throughout his entire life. He was a man whom everybody loved. The third son, Donelson, was a lawyer who died comparatively young. Then came Warren who amassed a fortune in the sugar business while most other planters were losing money. He was a batchelor. Dixie was the youngest. He was born during the Civil War, hence his name. He became a doctor. About the same age as my oldest brother, they were always intimate. In fact, our families have been close from the beginning, more than 140 years ago.

Murphy's son, Prescott, is now the head and, I believe, principal owner of all the Foster Sugar property, probably the largest single producer of cane in the state.

Among the French settlers who developed the sugar industry on the lower Teche might be named the Grevembergs, the Sorrels, the Oliviers, the Freres, the Pecots, the Silans, the Fuseliers. the Fay's (pronounced Fa-e). The list could be made much longer.

The Grevembergs were from Belgium; they owned Albania Plantation, just below Jeanerette. (11) From them it went to Delgado who gave it to the City of New Orleans for the Trade School.

Joseph Sorrel had grants on Bayou Teche, extending far down Bayou Cypremort, comprising what became a part of my father's Glencoe Plantation where we were all born and reared. He was direct from France and Humphreys and Abbott, in their report on the Mississippi River and its floods, through testimony given by John Marsh and Joshua Baker, credit him with reopening Bayou Plaquemine into the Mississippi River and restoring navisation between the River and the Attakanas. (12)

William Hudson, my father's first cousin, married a Fay. They lived together more than fifty years, he addressing her in English and she addressing him in French. My father was at the wedding. This was before he was married. The Fay's lived quite a way back from the

- For location of the Verdun properties, see map included in this article. Again these were not land grants. They were certificates of title based on orders of survey.
 - 9. Thomas Jefferson Foster married Martha P. Murphy Jan. 20, 1848. Franklin Planter's Banner, Jan. 27, 1848.

10. Murphy James Foster was governor of Louisiana from 1892-1900. For his two inaugural addresses, see Sidney J. Romero, "My Fellow Citizens. ..". "The Inaugural Addresses of Louisiana's Governor (Lafayette, La, 1980), pp. 215-227. It is noteworthy that three men mentioned in this account became governors of Louisiana. All inaugural addresses are contained in this publication.

- 11. The Grevembergs received large Spanish land grants in the Attakapas in the late 1700s. Charles Grevemberg, son of Francois and Euphrosine Boisdore, was one of the large sugar planters along the Teche in the mid-1800s. His plantation was 30 arpents fromt on both sides of Bayou Teche, bounded by Ursin Provost and below by Theodore Fay. This tract comprised the original land grants of Claude and Jean-Baptiste Duhon and of Catherine Toupart, who first married a Borel and them married Nicholas Loisel. After the Louisiana Purchase, these same lands passed into the hands of and were claimed by Pierre Etier, William Desk, and Francois Provost. Louisiana Register of Land Claims. When Grevember died in 1851, his estate was valued at \$263,880.
- 12. Joseph Sorrel occupied the Spanish land grant to his father, Jacques Sorrel. This grant was made to Sorrel on June 1, 1768, after his retirement from the French military service. See "Landreth Journal," Attakapas Gazette, XV (1980, 77.) Despeh Sorrel later to tokined title to back lands through occupancy and cultivation.

road, on Bayou Teche in a lawn interspersed with beautiful oaks. (13) Upon the breaking up of the wedding festivities, my father and his friends entered their carriage and started home. They got lost and, after driving through what they thought to be a forest, they beheld a light. They drove up to the house to discover it was the one they had but recently left. They started out again but met with the same fate the second time whereupon Mr. Fay brought them in and put them to bed.

William Hudson's only child, Heloise, married Aristide Monnot, a big planter and proprietor of the Vaudrey Sugar Refinery, and lived for many years in Jeanerette. Their old

colonial home, a landmark is now going to ruin. (14)

Barnett Hulick contributed liberally to the early development of the lower Teche. He and four daughters: One became Mrs. Nurson; one Mrs. Jared Sanders; one Mrs. John M. Bateman; and one Mrs. William Peter Kemper, my grandmother.

Jared Sanders was a sugar planter as was his sons, Henry, Jehu, and Jared. The last named was the father of J. Y. Sanders, governor of Louisiana.

The town of Franklin was laid out in 1800 by a man named Guinea Lewis, a Quaker from Pennsylvania. In 1811 he gave four acres of land to the parish for a courthouse square. When I surveyed the tract in 1906, I found it to be encroached upon all sides except the bayouside. The street ran through the tract creating a kind of no-man's-land upon which everybody deposited rubbish. The adjacent properties were thus rendered worthless. By rerouting the street, not only was the square enlarged and made a more appropriate setting for the \$125,000 courthouse, but a bank and several other worthwhile buildings were erected on property heretofore practically valueless.

Franklin is now a pretty, well-appointed town. Before the oil people came, its population was composed almost entirely of pioneer stock, and, if it was not the best town in the state or the world, for that matter, there were several thousand badly fooled people.

(To Be Continued)

- 13. Theodore Fay's property was located on the west bank of Bayou Teche between Joseph Sorrel and Charles Grevemberg. Fay', a native of France, married Heloise Sigur of Iberville Parish. Hebert, Southwest Louisiana Records, Vol. I.
- In the early 1800s, the Sigur family owned land in the Baldwin-Charenton area. In 1789, Sigur purchased part of the man De la Housaye tract on Irish Bend. In 1799 he sold it to François Provost, who, in turn, sold it to Jesse Lacy in 1800. St. Martin Parish Conveyances, Book 7, folio 36, and Book 18, folio 1705.
 - 14. The old Monot house on the east end of Jeanerette was demolished about 1977.



From Harper's Magazine, 1853

THE FAMILY OF NOEL SOILEAU

(Continued from Vol. XV, No. 1)

MARRIAGE CONTRACT OF NOEL SOILEAU AND ANGELIQUE FONTENOT *

July 3, 1771

Before us, Commandant of the Opelousas, and before the witnesses named hereafter and undersigned, appeared on one hand Noël Soileau, Jr., who having reached his majority, is using the rights of his late father Noël Soileau, royal storekeeper of the Natchez fort, and of his mother Marie-Joseph Richaume, being himself a native of St. Charles Parish on the German Coast, province of Louisiana, and on the other hand Angélique Fonteno, called Bellevue, minor daughter of Pierre Fonteno called Bellevue, of Opelousas, and Louise Doucet, from the Alibamon Post. The said Pierre Fonteno acted on behalf of the minor lady with her consent and in her name. Both parties, of their own free will and assent, with the consent of their parents and their friends named thereafter, namely for Mr. Soileau, the Sieur de Lamorandière and Augustin Soileau, his brother-in-law and brother, and for Angélique Fonteno, Pierre Fonteno, her father, and Marie-Louise Doucet, her aunt, concluded the marriage agreement which follows.

The future spouses promised to receive the marriage sacrament according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church at the just request of either one. Their community property will be held according to the customs and laws of Spain, and they renounce all others which may be contrary, even should the colony pass under another domination. The future spouses will not be responsible for the debts the other may have contracted before marriage; on the contrary, any such debt will be paid by the one who contracted them and the property of the other will not be used as guaranty. They bring into the marriage all their rights of possession, for real or personal estate, present and future. Those of the groom include a Creole slave named Joseph, his wife named Catherine, two small black children Jean-Baptiste and Noël, altogether worth 3,760 livres, of which the groom-to-be gives a tenth to the bride-to-be. The rights of the future bride include first eleven heads of cattle, big and small, altogether valued 300 livres; second the amount of 2.26(4) livres in piastres gourdes that the said bride has saved up by her labor and thrift. Thirdly an amount of 376 livres coming from the tenth her future husband gives her from her estate. All three together amount to 3,000 livres and will constitute the rights of the future wife which she will take back in case of divorce or death of her future husband.

The future spouses want this present contract registered and assign this task to the undersigned commandant. Thus it was contracted and agreed, promising, obligating, and renouncing. Done and signed our habitation on July 30, 1771, before Pierre Zeringue, Jean-Baptiste Soileau, Jean-Louis Zeringue, François Manne, Laurent Baily, required witnesses who signed along with Lamorandière, Augustin Soileau, Angélique Fonteno, Pierre Fonteno and us, Commandant of the district.

Noël Soileau—for Angélique Fonteno, Fusilier de la Claire—for Pierre Fonteno, Fusilier de la Claire, Soileau, Lamorandière—Augustin Soileau, Fusilier— P. Zeringue. Bayer for Lamantbay (Laurent Baily); Bayer for F. Manne. Robert de Lamorandière—Fusilier de la Claire.

^{*} From the early documents of the Opelousas Post, No. 4. Translated by Mathé Allain.

Noël Etienne Soileau, son of St. Noël Soileau and Marie-Joseph Richaume (b. 1745, d. 1810) married Angélique Fontenot. Noël Soileau is listed as Manuel Suelo in Robert Churchill's S.A.R. Spanish Records, which can be seen at Howard-Tilton Memorial Library, Tulane University, New Orleans.

Noël Soileau's military record gives the following information: age, 44 years; from Natchez; quality, noble; health, good. Feb. 22, 1776, second lieutenant of the infantry. Total service at the end of August 1778: 12 years, 6 months, 7 days. Saw action on expedition and at capture of Mobile. Qualities listed are value, expert; effort, good, use-

ful; ability, gifted; conduct, moderate; state, married.(1)

The census of the Opelousas Post, dated May 4, 1777, shows Noël Soileau, age 24, Angélique Fontenot, age 20; and two daughters, Angélique, age 2 and Marianne, age 1. Their slaves were Joseph, age 40; Baptiste, age 12; Pierre, age 10; Noël, age 5; and Catin (probably wife of Joseph), age 40. They had 20 head of cattle, 2 horses, 12 pigs, and 4 sheep.(2)

The succession of Noël Etienne Soileau names the following heirs: Jean-Baptiste, Etienne, Louis, Charles, Henry, Celeste, wife of August Bordelon; Sophie, wife of Etienne Vidrine; and four minors: Josephine, Bridgette, Marianne, and Emelite.

II. Children of Noël Etienne Soileau and Angélique Fontenot:

A. Angélique b. ca. 1775

B. Marianne

b. ca. 1776

c. Celeste

m. August 9, 1789, Augustin Bordelon (Opel. Ch.).

D. Victoire

Jan. 11, 1777 (Opel. Ch.).

m. August 9, 1795, Etienne Vidrine (Opel. Ch.).

E. Hortense

b. March 1779 (Opel. Ch.). d. ca. 1853 (Opel. Cthse. succ. no. 1766).

m. Jan. 6, 1794, Joseph Lemoine (Opel. Ch.).

m. April 5, 1801, Louis Guillory, Jr. (Opel. Ch.).

F. Sophie

ca. 1780 (Opel. Ch.).

m. Oct. 5, 1801, Hilaire Bordelon (Opel. Ch.).

Jack D. Holmes, in his book, Honor and Fidelity (Birmineham, Ala., 1965), presents some differences, mainly the description of conduct as 'poot' and capacity, 'average.' For the original service record consult; Seville, Spain. Archivos General de Indies, Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, Legajo 161 A.

^{2.} Jacqueline K. Voorhies, Some Late Eighteenth-Century Louisianians (Lafayette, La., 1973), p. 254.

^{3.} St. Landry Parish Courthouse, Succession No. 19, 1810.

G. Jean-Baptiste

b. Dec. 1782 (Opel. Ch.). d. before 1827 (Opel. Cthse. Succ. No. 345).

m. June 30, 1803, Marie-Faidelle Guillory (Opel. Ch.).

H. Etienne (Henri Etienne)

b. April 25, 1785 (Opel. Ch.). d. March 10, 1849 (Opel. Ch.).

m. Feb. 10, 1807, Marie Manette Veillon (Opel. Ch.).

I. Mathilde

b. Dec. 5, 1783 (Opel. Ch.). d. Nov. 27, 1785 (Opel. Ch.).

Louis

b. Nov. 16, 1786 (Oprl. Ch.). d. June 17, 1863 (Opel. Ch.).

. July 14, 1807, Emelite Guillory (Opel. Ch.).

m. Nov. 10, 1816, Eugénie Fuselier, wd. of François Joseph Dubuisson (Opel. Ch.).

K. Charles

b. March 23, 1788 (Opel. Ch.).

m. Jan. 21, 1813, Pouponne Fontenot (Opel. Ch.).

. Henri

bt. Nov. 6, 1791 (Opel. Ch.).

n. Aug. 19, 1813, Céleste Veillon (Opel. Ch.).

M. Josephine

b. Feb. 15, 1792 (Opel. Ch.).

m. July 3, 1821, Marcellin Garand (Opel. Ch.)

. Marie-Anne

b. ca. Nov. 1796 (Opel. Ch.).

m. June 27, 1814, Alexandre Rougeau (Opel. Ch.).

Q. Amelie (Carmelite)

b. Dec.5, 1799 (Opel. Ch.).

m. July 9, 1814, Jacques (Zenon or Jean) Fontenot (Opel. Ch.).

m. Jan. 24, 1826, François Ardoin, Jr. (Opel. Cthse. Succ. No. 248).

(To Be Continued)

NEW IBERIA'S "JUBILEE" CELEBRATION

by Carl A. Brasseaux

After the opening shots of the Civil War, Southern nationalists anticipated a «Day of Jubilee» when Southern arms would vindicate on the field of battle the Confederacy's proslavery position. With the Confederate government's collapse in 1865 and the subsequent establishment of federally controlled puppet regimes in the occupied areas, Southern nationalists were transformed into Southern chauvinists whose objective was no longer military victory but rather political victory in restored home rule in their respective states. In Louisiana, this dream was realized in 1876, with the election of native son and former Confederate officer Francis T. Nicholls as the Pelican State's twenty-fourth American governor, (1)

Nicholls' inauguration precipitated a tremendous outpouring of joy among former Confederates throughout Louisiana, and, in New Iberia, the restoration of home rule was marked by a grand «jubilee» celebration. Daylight and torchlight processions were originally scheduled for Saturday, April 28, 1877, but were postponed one week because of inclement weather.(2)

At 11 a.m.(3) on May 3, therefore, Grand Marshal D. U. Broussard(4) and his aides led a correcession of townspeople and rural Iberians along a circuitous parade route through New Iberia(5) to the accompaniment of an unidentified, local brass band.(6) The band was followed by the color guard, the arrangements committee, and visiting dignitaries.(7) In the vanguard were «thousands» of horsemen and celebrants in horse-drawn vehicles.(8) These equestrians, organized into mounted divisions, each led by a parade marshal, joined the procession at regular intervals along the parade route.(9)

The constantly expandingprocession ultimately reached Weeks' Grove in the early afternoon' There, the crowd was addressed in French and in English by unidentified local

- For a detailed description of this psychological metamorphosis in one Iberia Parish sugar planter, see Carl A. Brasseaux, ed., «The Glory Days; E. T. King Recalls the Civil War Years,» Attakapas Gazette, XI (1976), 3-33.
 - 2. New Iberia Louisiana Sugar Bowl, April 26, May 3, 1877.
 - 3. Ibid., April 26, 1877.
- 4. D. U. Broussard had served as chief parade marshal during New Iberia's American centennial celebration on July 4, 1876. Carl A. Brasseaux, «New Iberia's Centennial Celebration.» Attakapas Gazette, XI(1976), 73-75.
- According to the local newspaper, the parade wended its way from Main Street to Corinne Street, to St. Peter Street, to Weeks Street, and ultimately to Weeks' Grove. Sugar Bowl, April 26, 1877.
 - 6. Ibid.
 - 7. Ibid.
 - 8. Ibid., May 10, 1877.
- 9. The divisions, their parade marshals and locations were listed as follows: First Division, First Ward, Marshal H. B. Bayard, on west side of Main Street, head of column resting apposite Weeks Street; Second Division, Second Ward, Marshal Joseph A. Breaux, on est side of Main Street, head of column eresting at Weeks Streets; Third Division, Third Ward, Marshal J. C. Dugas, on north side of Bank Avenue, head of column resting at Main Streets; Fourth Davision, Fourth Ward, Marshal Dupré Romero, on South side of Bank Avenue, chead of column resting at Main Streets; Fifth Division, Fifth Ward, Marshal Armance Derouse, chead of column resting at Main Street, bidd, April 26, 1870.

politicians.(10)

The politicians' presence at the Weeks' Grove assembly was most appropriate, for, as indicated in the following news report, the daylight parade was little more than a political demonstration.

The success of the midday celebration was eclipsed by that of the torchlight procession. Beginning at 7:30 p.m.,(12) participants in the morning parade retraced their steps in the same marching order, with one notable exception:(13) The last parade division featured «thirty-eight young ladies who represented the different States (and who) were drawn upon several cars, and as they were all appropriately dressed, each with a crown upon her head, upon which was emblazoned the State motto, they made a very handsome display.» (14) The beauty of these floats was enhanced by the improvised lighting-brightly colored chinese laterns and illuminated windows(15)—on homes and businesses lining the parade route.

The patriotic theme of the nocturnal parade reflected the sponsors' position that, with the restoration of home rule, Louisiana had resumed its prewar status in the family of American states. This political and psychological rapprochement with the national government was particularly evident along the parade route, where «for the first time since the war, flags were displayed from almost every house.»(16) Back in the national fold, the former Southern nationalists were prepared to make a new start, and this sentiment is perhaps best articulated by the local newspaper editor who wrote: «We feel that the Union is now fully restored, since we have resumed our place as a sovereign State, and all will pray, Long live the Union.»(17)

The patriotism embodied in such rhetoric, which contrasts sharply with the state's rights tone of the morning procession, as well as the surprisingly large turnout at the evening parade suggests that redemption precipitated a swift and radical change in the mentality of the former Southern nationalists. Indeed, it would appear that, with the jubilee celebration, southwestern Louisiana laid the Old South to rest and proclaimed the birth of the New South.

- 10. Ibid.
- 11. Ibid., May 10, 1877.
- 12. Ibid., April 26, 1877.
- 13. Ibid.
- 14. Ibid., May 10, 1877,
- 15. The Sugar Bowl printed the following description of the street lighting: «The illumination was almost universal-especially along the route of procession. Most of the lights were displayed on front galleries, in the shape of illuminated banners, mottoes, chinese lanterns, and beautifully arranged colored glasses, while others illuminated by placing lights inside, at each pane of glass. Ibid.
 - 16. Ibid.
 - 17. Ibid



Descendants Of Jean-Pierre Begnaud
First Son Of François Begnaud
First row from left, Laure (Mrs. Gaston Patin)
Mrs. Lessin Begnaud, and Marie
Standing, Cornellus, Peter Lee, and
Joseph William Begnaud

The Begnaud Family: Four Generations In Louisiana

By Lurnice Begnaud (Continued from Vol. XVI, No. 1)

THIRD GENERATION

III A-1. Children of Jean-Louis and Marie Doralise Breaux: Marie-Mélasie

- Oct. 22, 1828 (SMch: v.7, no. 2138). d. Aug. 22, 1857 (BBch: v.1
 - p. 10). m. July 13, 1848 (BBch: v.1, p. 6-A), Eugéne Calais, son of Jean-Bap-

- tiste and Magdeleine Semère. b. before 1858.
 - b. Zepherin
 - May 10, 1830 (SMch: v.7, no. 2422). d. April 12, 1876 (BBch: v.1,
 - June 28, 1848 (BBch: v.1, p. 3-A), Angella Guilbeaux, dau. of Edouard and Madeleine Wiltz. b. Feb.2, 1832 (SMch: v.8, no. 287).
 - d. Nov. 2, 1881 (BBch: v.2, p. 39).
 - c. Godfroi
 - Jan. 6, 1833 (SMch: v.8, no. 462). d. March 2, 1862 (BBch: v.1,
 - Jan. 31, 1854 (SMch: v.9, no.78), Susan Ophelia Thibodeaux, dau.
 - of Achille and Euphemie Thibodeaux. b. June 12, 1838 (SMch: v. 8, no. 1476).

d.

e.

- Marie-Anaise
- Oct. 6, 1834 (SMch: v.8, no. 807). d. July 19, 1881 (BBch: v.2, p.
- Jan' 14, 1850 (BBch: v.l, p. 17-A), Auguste Ledoux, son of Auguste and Ludivine Cormier.
- Hypolite
- bt. Jan. 18, 1837 at age 3 months (Lch: v.5, p. 115). d. Dec. 6, 1861
- (BBch: v.1, p.8).
- Lastie March 28, 1839 at age 6 1/2 months (Lch: v.5, p. 115). d. April
- 21, 1886 (BBch: v.2, p. 79). Sept. 26, 1859 (BBch: v.1, p. 50-A), Eliza Gautreaux, dau. of Sym-
- phorian and Irene Landry. b. Nov. 21, 1842 (SMch: v.8, no. 2032)
- Josephine g.
- - Sept. 16, 1843 (Lch: v.5, p. 290).
 - April 9, 1860 (BBch: v.1, p. 2), Fursie Hollier, son of Edmond and
 - Melanie Bertrand. b. Oct. 19, 1839 (SMch: v.8, no. 1613).

- III A-6. Children of Joachim and Josephine Guilbert: Marie Celeste

 - March 2, 1841 (SMch: v.8, no. 1733).
 - Oct. 21, 1856 (SMch; v.9, no. 190), Jean Caillier, son of Jean and Julie Roy, b. May 8, 1832 (SMch: v.8, no. 410).
 - b. Clairamé Nov. 10, 1842 (SMch: v.8, no. 1991)
 - June 17, 1861 (GCch: v.3, p. 151), Cézaire Breaux, son of Louis
 - and Melanie Duhon, b. ca. 1830, d. March 21, 1883 (BBCh: v.2, p. 53).
 - Marie-Louise C.,
 - b. Feb. 23, 1845 (SMch: v.9, no. 36). m. Dec. 30, 1860 (BBch: v.1, p. 78), Antenor Bernard, son of Valsin
 - and Magdeleine Wiltz. d. Erasie
 - June 2, 1846 (SMch: v.9, no. 79). d. May 22, 1905 (Lch: v.1, p. 3) m. Nov.30, 1868 (Lch: v.4, p. 264), Louis Lacassin, son of Joseph and
 - Marie Lacoste.
 - Feb. 10, 1849 (BBch: v.1, p. 15). d. March 2, 1865 (BBch: v.1 p.
 - Jean-Jacques b. Feb. 2, 1851 (Lch: v.6, p. 62). d. April 21, 1851 (Lch: v.4, p. 25).
 - Children of Jean-Lessin and Clarissa Thibodeaux:
 - Jean-Lucius

IIIA-9.

Eulalie e.

- b. d. May 27, 1935 (BBch: v.3, p. 159)..
- Children of Jean-Lessin and Louisa Singleton;
- Cornelius
 - b. Nov. 15, 1859 (Breaux Bridge), d. March 25, 1922 (BBch: v.3, p.

Jan. 8, 1879 (ARNDVch; v.2, p. 113), Marie-Uranie Roy, dau, of Alexandre and Aspazie Bernard. b. Dec. 2, 1863 (BBCh: v.1, p.39)

- Nov. 24, 1881 (BBch: v.1, p. 28), Leocadie Champagne, dau. of Leo and Emerite Hollier. bt. Nov. 2 1869, at age 5 years (BBch: v.1, p.
- 119). c.. Henry b. March 15, 1862 (BBch; v.1, p.25), d. Sept. 1, 1867 (Breaux Bridge)

d Marie-Laura

- Nov. 2, 1864 (BBch; v.1, p. 46), d. Dec. 17, 1942 (Breaux Bridge). m Nov 24 1881 (BBch: v.3. p. 27). Hypolite Patin, son of Alfred and Oli-
- vier Cormier. b. Dec. 22, 1860 (BBch: v.1, p. 13), d. Aug. 24, 1908 (Breaux Bridge)
- Adam Rozeloux e.
 - Sent 22 1868 (BBch. v 1 n 92) d In infancy.
 - Brasselins
 - h Nov 28 1869 d. Sept. 16, 1870.
- ø. b. Aug. 20, 1870 (BBch; v.1, p. 146). d. Oct. 20, 1931 (BBch; v.3, p. 139)
- Marie
- h.
 - Peter Lee March 20, 1873 (BBch: v.1, p. 205), d. Oct. 6, 1957 (BBch: v.4, p. 2). m. Jan. 25, 1896 (BBch; p. 109, no. 15), Germaine Richard, dau, of Edgard

and Celemine Domengeaux. b. Oct.21, 1859 (BBch; v.4, p. 6), b. --

- Joseph William
 - b. Nov. 5, 1876 (BBch: v.1, p. 148). d. Sept. 21, 1923 (BBch: v.3, p. 8). m. Dec. 27, 1899 (BBch: p. 186 no. 38), Isabelle Broussard, day, of Numa and Elodie Webre, b, Oct. 16, 1878 (BBch; v.2, p, 49), d, Oct 6, 1965 (BBch: v.4. p. 20).
- III B-1. Children of François Terrance and Eugènie Constantin
 - Frmasé
 - Feb. 11, 1836, at age 1 year (Lch: v.4, no. 604). d. ---May 3, 1859 (Lch: v.4, p. 171). Jacques Coussan, son of Jean and
 - Françoise Peyrolades. b. ca. 1815, France. d. May 13, 1889 (Laf.)
 - h. Pothin Toledano
 - bt. July 2, 1837 at age 2 months (Lch: v.5, p. 47). d. Dec.--, 1913.
 - April 30, 1867 (SMch: v.10, no. 23), Leontine LeBlanc, dau. of Jacgues and Marcelite Artemise Babin, b. April 12, 1845 (SMch; v.9, no. 84). d. Jan. 4, 1930 (Scottch: v.1, p. 64).
 - François C.
 - bt. March 17, 1839 at age 2 months (GCch: v.5, p. 111). d. Feb. 3, 1859 (Lch: v.4, p. 77).
 - d. Amase
 - Dec. 12, 1840 (Lch: v.5, p. 213). d. --
 - Nov. 20, 1856 (Lch: v.4, p. 135), Numa Delhomme, son of Alexandre and marie amelina Arceneaux. b. March 12, 1837 (Lch: v.5, p.

- Jean
 July 23, 1843 (Lch: v.5, p. 287). d. July 15, 1919, Scott, La.
 Jan 21, 1868 (Lch: v.4, p. 251), Elise Begnaud, dau. of Ale
 - m. Jan 21, 1868 (Lch: v.4, p. 251), Elise Begnaud, dau. of Alexandre Narcisse and Elisa Constantin. b. Dec. 29, 1848 (Lch: v.6, p. 39) b. Dec. 29, 1848 (Lch: v.6, p. 39). d. Jan. 26, 1943 (Scott ch: v.1, p. 71).
- f. Pierre Toussaint b. Nov. 1, 1845 (Gcch: v.1, p. 239). d.----
- g. Joseph b. Aug. 7, 1850 (Lch: v.6, p. 54). d. Oct. 2, 1851 (Lch: v.4, p. 65).
- h. Marie-Therese
- bt. Jan. 11, 1848 (BBch: v.1, p.1). d. Dec. 2, 1879 (Lch: v.4, p. 242). Dec. 4, 1866 (Lch: v.4, p. 130), Felix LeBlanc, son of Jean-Onesime and Constance Bernard. b. SEpt. 17, 1846 (SMch: v.9, no. 132).

III B-2. Children of Theogène and Azelie Dugas:

Felicenne

- bt. April 13, 1884 at age 9 months (GCch: v.1, p. 218).
- b. Celeste
 bt. Jan. 11, 1848 (BBch: v.1, p. 2).
- François
 Nov. 4, 1848 (GCch: v.1, p. 292)

Children of Theogène and Sarah Joyce

- d. Alice
 - b. April 13, 1856 (Lch: v.6, no. 93)
 - m. April 6, 1872 (Opel.ccthse: no. 6890), Alcide Dugas.
 - m. Dec. 1, 1881 (GCch: v.4, p. 79), François Savoie, sonoof Jean-Baptiste and Emily Stelly. b. Dec. 2, 1854 (GCch: v.2, p. 105).
- e. Alicia
 - b. Aug. 7, 1859 (Lch: v.6, no. 119). d. ------.
 m. Jan. 30, 1877 (ARNch: v. 2, p. 91), Joseph Stelly, son of François
 - m. Jan. 30, 1877 (ARNch: v. 2, p. 91), Joseph Stelly, son of Franço and Azelie Forest. b. Oct. 21, 1848 (GCch: v.1, p. 289).
 - Mary Alice
 July 13, 1862 (ARNch: v.2, p. 42).

Children of Theogène and Felicianne Quebedeaux:

- g. Child (unnamed)
 - d. Jan. 21, 1866 at age few days (BBch: v.1, p. 23).
- h. Joseph Luc
 b.. July 6, 1868 (ARNch: v.2, p. 67).

Children of Theogène and Celina Lopez:

- Marie Eve
 - Feb 22, 1874 (ARNch: v.3, p. 123).
 - March 30, 1891 (ARNch: v.2, p. 320), Joseph René Bernard, son of Antenor and Marie-Louise Begnaud. b. Dec. 8, 1872 (ARNch: v.3, p. 102).

Adam į.

- h. Dec' 19, 1875 (ARNch: v.3, p. 161).
 - Nov. 9, 1897 (SMcthse: no. 7268), Alice Knott, dau. of Michel and Edvige Duplechin, b. Jan. 5, 1883 (ARNch: v.4, p. 63).

k. Felicia

- h. Feb. 17, 1878 (ARNch: v.3, p. 210).
- April 14, 1896 (SMcthse: no. 7015), Ursin Hébert, son of Darmas and Celestine Guidry. b. Oct.1, 1871 (ARNch: v.2, p. 119).

III B-3. Children of Emile and Adelaide Constantin:

- François a. b. Feb. 6, 1841 (Lch: v.5, p. 209). d. June 12, 1862 Vicksburg, Miss.
 - Marie

h.

Aug. 12, 1843 (Lch: v.5, p. 285).

c. Joan

- b. May 15, 1845 (Och: v.5, p. 317), d. Feb. 23, 1847 (Lch: v.4, p.1).
- d. Eve
 - May 15, 1848 (Lch: v.6, p. 25). d. Jan. 30, 1870 (Lch: v.4, p. 151). h. April 21, 1868 (Lch: v.4, p. 255), Henri Jenkins, son of Charles and Carmélite Bass.
- Honoré e. Nov. 6, 1855 (Lch: v.6, no. 14). d. Oct. 26, 1926 (Scott ch: v.1,
 - p.56). Jan. 28, 1875 (Lch: v.5, p. 11), Marie-Azema Martin, dau, of Alex-
 - andre and Honorine Breaux. b. Oct. 1, 1857 (Lch. v.6, p. 152) d. 1895 (Lch: v.2, p. 357).
 - April 1896, Josephine Pellesier, dau. of Antoine and Françoise Blanche LaPlante. b. Jan. 23, 1873. d. Aug. 31, 1919 (Scott ch: v.1, p. 35).
 - Sept. 22, 1921 (Arnaudville), Lancia Ploet, dau. of Telesmare and m. 1955, (Arnaudville).

f. Melanie

Feb.15 1858 (Lch: v.6, no. 65). d. m. Feb. 15, 1875 (Lch: v.5, p. 24), Alcibiade Foreman, son of Orphé and Josephine Breaux. b. March 16, 1857 (Lch: v.6, no. 65).

- g. Honorine (Honora)
 - . b. 1853. d. Jan 13, 1932 (Scott ch: v.1, p. 67).
- m. Nov. 27, 1872 (Lch: v.4, p. 330), Felix Bernard, son of Joseph and Artemise Brasseaux. b. Jan.1, 1852 (Lch: v.6, p. 54).

III C-1 Children of Alexandre and Elisa Constantin:

- a. Celes
 - Jan. 28, 1838 (Lch: v.5, p. 74). d. Dec. 15, 1877 (CAch: v.1, p. 7).
 Dec. 23, 1856 (Lch: v.4, p. 138), Valerien Prejean, son of André and Ann Josephine Braud.
 Dec. 6, 1828. d. 1908 (Lafavette).

b. Mathilde

- b. April 4, 1840 (Lch: v.5, p. 193). d. Feb. 7, 1892 (CAch: v.6, p. 52). m. July 23, 1856 (Lch: v.4, p. 132), Valsin Prejean, son of André and
 - Ann Jospehine Braud. b. April 20, 1831 (Lch: v.3, p. 218).
 m. August 25, 1868 (Lch: v.4, p. 261), Ernest LeBlanc, son of Paulin and Arthemise Rabin
- c Eve Oliva
 - b. April 25, 1841 (Lch: v.5, p. 223). d. June 15, 1898 (Lafayette).
 - m. Feb. 23, 1857 (Lch: v.4, p.141), Esteve Breaux. m. Nov. 21, 1871 (Lch: v.4, p. 380), Lessin Dugas.
 - III. 1101. 21, 1071 (Ecil. 1.4, p.

d. Marie-Azelie

- Dec. 21, 1842 (Lch: v.5, p. 270). d. Dec. 7, 1913 (Lafayette).
 Jan. 23, 1861 (Lch: v.4, p. 200). Valmont Prejean, son of André and Anne Josephine Braud. b. Jan. 1, 1833 (Lch: v.4, p. 58).
- Joseph

e.

- b. Nov. 9, 1844 (Lch: v.5, p. 309), d. Feb. 8, 1893 (Lafavette).
 - n. Dec. 28, 1875 (Lch: v.5, p. 43), Alphonsine Boudreaux. b. ca.
 - 1850. d. Feb.4, 1878 (Lch: v.4, p. 219).
 - m. Dec. 16, 1879 (LCh: v.6, p. 43), Cydalise Ophelia Boudreaux, dau. of Zepherin and Celestine Delhomme. b. April 7, 1859 (Lch: v.6, no. 100). d. Jan. 23, 1937 (Scott ch: v.1, p. 74).

Marie

- b. Sept. 15, 1846 (Lch: v.6, p. 5). d. Sept. 21, 1930 (Lafayette)
- m. Nov. 12, 1868 (Lch: v. 4, p. 263), Edward Jenkins, son of Charles and Carmelite Babb.

Jan. 21, 1868 (Lch: v.4, p. 251), Jean Begnaud, son of François and

- g. Elisa
 b. Dec. 29, 1848 (Lch: v.6, p. 39). d. Jan. 26, 1934 (Scott ch: v.1, p.
 - Eugènie Constantin. b. July 23, 1843 (Lch: v.5, p. 287).
 - Martin
 Nov.24, 1850 (Lch: v.6, p. 61). d. April 22, 1896 (Lafayette).

h.

Jean

June 11, 1853 (Lch: v.6, p. 79). d. Jan. 12, 1916 (Lafayette).

m. June 2, 1874 (Lch: v.4, p. 370), Emma Constantin, dau. of Pierre Ozenne and Emelia Begnaud. b. June 14, 1859 (BBch: v.1, p. 53). d. June 5, 1917 (Lch: v.5, p. 200).

Simeon į.

b. Feb. 18, 1854 (Lch: v.6, p. 102). d. Sept. 20, 1906 (Lch: v.3, p. 57)

k. Philomene

Sept. 22, 1855 (Lch: v.6, no. 10). d. Sept. 24, 1941 (Lafayette). Nov. 10, 1874 (Lch: v.6, p. 376), Olivier Boudreaux, son of Drau-

zin and Azema Martin, b. ca. 1850, d. Feb. 2, 1930 (Scott ch: v.1, p 64).

Régina

Sept. 16, 1856 (Lch: v.6, no. 61). d. May 6, 2879 (Lch: v.4, p. 233)

Nov. 27, 1873 (Lch: v.4, p. 360), Joseph Dugas, son of Joseph Maxilien and Emma Begnaud. b. Feb. 18, 1853(Lch: v.6, p. 85).

m. Alexandrine

Dec. 18, 1861 (Lch: v.2, no. 22). d. Sept. 12, 1933 (Lafayette). June 22, 1882 (Lch: v.7, p. 25, no. 22), Jean-Jacques Arceneaux,

son of Alexandre and Zeoline Breaux. b. Nov. 29, 1865 (Lch: v.6, no. 1).

n. Azema (Celina)

Dec. 12, 1863 (Lch: v.6, no. 28). d. June 25, 1932 (Scott).

Dec. 5, 1887 (Lafayette), Alexander Martin, son of Alexandre and

Honorine Breaux. b. Nov. 13, 1867 (Lafayette). d. Feb. 8, 1946 (Scott).

III C-6. Children of Marcel and Idolie Dugas: Alcide a.

b. Dec. 18, 1846 (Lch: v.6, p. 3). d. June 22, 1910 (Scott ch: v.1 p.

June 27, 1867 (Lch: v.4, p. 245), Idolie Prejean, dau. of Syphroyen and Eugènée Breaux. b. Sept.20, 1845 (GCch: v.1, p. 38).

Jules b. Jan. 1, 1849 (Lch: v.6, p. 33). d. Sept. 19, 1869 (Lch: v.4, p. 147)

Numa

May 11, 1851 (Lch: v.6, p. 66). d. -b.

m. Dec. 28, 1874 (CARcro ch: v.1, p. 7), Marcelite Bernard, dau. of Emilien and MArguerite Guilbeaux. b. May 5, 1852 (GCch: v.2, p

d. Celestin

Sept. 22, 1855 (Lch: v.6, p. 88). d. --

March 19, 1873 (Lch: v.4, p. 305), Marie-Louise Breaux, dau. of Armogéne and Clemence Thibodeaux b. Feb. 17, 1844 (GCch: v.

1, p. 218)

e. Marie b. Sept. 24, 1855 (Lch: v.6, no. 83). d. June 16, 1872 (Lch: v.4,p.166)

f. Paul Klebert b. Jan. 26, 1859 (Lch: v. no. 22). d. -----

m. Dec. 4, 1879 (CAcro ch: v.1, p. 120), Marie-Elesire Simoneaux, dau. of Simon and Melanie Cormier. b. Nov. 16 1858 (GCch: v.2, p. 179)

g. Albert
b. Sept. 4, 1864 (Lch: v.6, no. 109). d. July 29, 1867 (Lch: v.4, p. 129)

h. Félix

Jan. 4, 1864 (Lch: v.6, no. 78). d. June 13, 1905 (Lch: v.4, p. 119)
 Emetile

b. Oct.3, 1866 (Lch: v.6, no. 103). m. Dec. 29, 1881 (Lch: v.6, p. 143), Laurent Arceneaux.

j. Philibert b. Dec. 23, 1869 (Lch; v.7, p. 3). d. Jan. 27, 1924 (CECch; v.1, p.17)

(CECch: v.7, p. 34).

III C-7. Children of Adolphe and Celeste Dugas:

Oct. 23, 1890 (Lch: v.7, p. 84), Azema Begnaud, dau. of Adolph and Celeste Dugas. b. Sept. 4, 1873 (Lch: v.7, p. 118). d. Feb. 11, 1944

Albert
 Dec. 24, 1854 (Lch; v.6, no. 65). d. Aug. 15, 1856 (Lch; v.4, p. 57)

c. Jean-Edgar

B. Jan. 27, 1857 (Lch: v.6, no. 52). d. Aug. 31, 1857 (Lch: v.4, p. 64)

d. Emilie
 b. Oct. 27, 1858 (Lch: v.6, p. 24). d. Dec.1, 1936 (LSt.Gch: v.1, p.8).
 m. Jan. 26, 1876 (Lch: v.5, p. 52), Jules Patin, son of Dupre and Mathilde Breaux. b. Aug. 18, 1855 (Lch: v.6, no. 120).

e. Alcée b. Nov. 10, 1860 (Lch: v.6, no. 21). d. Oct.22, 1873 (Lch: v.7, p. 118)

f. Clopha

b. Jan. 28, 1863 (Lch: v.6, no. 60). d. Feb. 28, 1929 (LSt.Gch: v.1, p. 4).
m. Nov. 22, 1887 (Lch: v. 7, p. 46 no. 48), Marie-Athenaise Martin,

m. Nov. 22, 1887 (Lch: v. 7, p. 46 no. 48), Marie-Athenaise Martin, dau. of Cézaire and Marie-Pamela Patin. b. May 27, 1864 (Lch: v.6, no. 60).

Hortense
 Feb. 17, 1865, age 6 months (Lch; v.4, p. 118).

- Julie h. b. March 14, 1866 (Lch: v.6, no. 29).
- Félix
 - b. Oct. 3, 1867 (Lch: v.6, no. 15), d. June 10, 1868 (Lch: v.4, p. 126)
- Joseph į.
- - Azema
- b. May 8, 1871 (Lch: v. 7, p. 38)
 - Sept. 4, 1873 (Lch: v.7, p. 118). d. Feb. 11, 1944 (CECch: v.1 p. 34). Nov. 11, 1890 (Lch: v. 7, p. 84), Philibert Begnaud, son of Marcel

27, 1924 (CECch: v. 1, p. 17).

- Alexandre
- Oct. 10, 1876 (Lch: v.7, p. 219). d. Feb. 11, 1945 (LSt.Gch: v.1,
 - p. 18). m. Jan. 9, 1905 (CECch: v.1, p. 36), Therèse Calais, dau. of Onezimé and Celestine Dupuy. b. Oct. 9, 1884. d. March 31, 1980 (LSt.G. ch: v.2, p. 42).

and Marie-Sidalise Dugas. b. Dec. 23, 1869 (Lch: v. 9, p. 3). d. June

m. Jacques

III C-8

- July 25, 1878 (Lch: v.7, p. 280), d. July 8, 1879 (Lch: v.4, p. 235)
- Children of Stanislas and Famie Nezat:
 - Narcisse Alexandre March 27, 1850 (Lch: v.6, p. 52), d. Sept. 30, 1934 (CECch: v.1,
 - Aug. 14, 1871 (Lch: v.4, p. 306), Emma (Irma) Begnaud dau. of Adolphe and Celeste Dugas. b. Nov. 22, 1852 (Lch: v.6, p. 85) d. July 20, 1939 (CECch: v.1, p. 28).
- b. Edmond

 - May 11, 1852 (Lch: v.6, p. 79). d. ---Oct. 10, 1929 (BBch: p. 204, no. 32), Carmelite Renard, dau. of Cézaire and Sylvanie Gathe. b. ca. 1861.
- Marie-Edmonia
- Nov. 23,1854 (Lch: v.6, no. 28). d. --Feb. 6, 1879 (Lch: v.6, p. 11), Onesimé Hypolite Breaux, son of Hypolite and Sydolise Benoit. b. Jan. 21, 1861 (GCch: v.2, no. 214)
- d. Virginie Feb. 8, 1857 (Lch: v.6, no. 71). d. May 4, 1884 (CARcro ch: v.1, Dec. 9, 1878 (Lch: v.5, p. 182), Joachim Breaux, son of Narcisse
- Hermogène and Clemance Thibodeaux. b.July 17, 1842 (GCch: v.1, p. 197).
- e.
 - b. Oct. 11, 1859 (Lch: v.6, no. 42). d. Feb. 14, 1931 (Lafavette).
 - Nov. 27, 1882 (Lch: v.7, p. 010, no. 30), MArie Alleman, dau. of Lucien and Coelina Augeron. p.20).

f. Pierre

b. Dec. 7, 1861 (Lch: v.6, no. 90). d. Dec. 27, 1862 (Lch: v.4, p. 103).

g. Félix

b. Jan. 4, 1864 (Lch: v.6, no. 78). d. June 13, 1862 (Lch: v.7, p. 119).

h. Noémi

Alcide and Amelie Dupré.

Ambroise Stanislas b. Oct. 20, 1868 (Lch: v.6, no. 15).

m. Sept. 30, 1889 (BBch: v.9, no. 4504), Corinne Breaux, dau. of Hypolite and Elizabeth McNeal. b. July 7, 1871 (BBch: v.1, p. 162). d. April 18, 1934.

j. Pierre Solasti
 b. Aug. 19, 1871 (Lch: v.7, p. 46). d. Mar. 19, 1946 (LSt.Gch:



Simeon Begnaud, son of Alexandre Narcisse and Elisa Constantin, (III C-1, j)

(To be Continued)

OF OPELOUSAS

CENSUS OF THE WHITE POPULATION T. D. COOK, ENUMERATOR (Compiled By Margaret Ann Conrad) JUNE 1, 1880

Mother's place of Birth

Father's place of Birth

erson's place of Birth

Occupation

Relationship Householder

Age

Householder

Tenn. S. C. Ľa.

Tenn.

District Judge

Housekpr.

At Home At Home

Jaughter

Wife

Hudspeth, Geo. W.

Emily A.

Carpenter

Housekpr At School At School At School

Daughter

Wife

White, James M.

Fanny E. Fanny L. Benj. R. Mary M.

Roach, Sarah A.

Leila

La.

La. La. Ľa. La. Ľa, La. Гa Ľa. Ľa. ra. 'a' rg. ģ , a La. La. ja. La.

Tenn. Tenn. Tenn. Tenn.

, g La. La. La, Ľa. La. La. , a ja, Ľa. ľa. la. ľa, La. La. La. La. La.

La.

Tenn.

At Home At Home

Daughter Daughter Daughter

Son

Charles P.

noc

Tenn.

La. 'n. ra Ta La.

Housekpr.

At Home

Daughter Daughter

Nife

Dupree, Laurent

Maggie Minnie Marie H. Garland

sabell L.

Marie C.

Son

Daughter 3 rother Brother Mother

At Home Lawyer

N.H.

Notary Public

At Home

Retail Grocer

At Home At Home

Daughter Daughter

Son

Thompson, Lucertiaf

Gilbert L. Lucius G.

Caroline

Rosa

Charles M

Sarah

Maggie

Housekpr.

At School

ວູດ ເວີ້

renn. renn.

Mother's place of Birth	La.	La.	Mo.	Penn.	La.	La.	Va,	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	France	La.	La.	Italy	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	N.C.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La,	La.	La.	La.
Father's place of Birth	Mo.	Mo.	Ireland	Ky.	La.	La.	Ireland	Germany	La.	La.	La.	La.	Canada	La.	La.	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	N.J.	S. C.	La.	Miss.	Miss.	Miss.	Miss.	Miss.	Miss.	La.
Person's place of Birth	La.	La.	Mo.	La.	La.	La,	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	Italy	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	Miss.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.	La.
Occupation			At Home	Physician	Gunsmith	Apprentice Gunsmith	Physician	Gunsmith	Housekpr.				Carpenter	Housekpr.	At Home	Physician	At Home	At School	At School	At School	At Home	At Home		Housekpr.	Teacher	Housekpr.	At School	At School	At School				At School
Relationship to Householder	Son	Daughter	Sister in law		Son	Son	Brother in law	Son in law	Daughter	Grandchild	Grandchild	Grandchild		Wife	Daughter		Son	Son	Daughter	Daughter	Daughter	Son	Son	Sister in law		Wife	Son	Daughter	Son	Daughter	Daughter	Son	Boarder
Age	7	4	99	55	23	18	40	2.7	25	3	2	7m	69	69	36	58	19	15	18	13	11	7	2	28	39	31	12	10	00	9	3	lm	18
Householder	Oliver B.	Susann	Gray, Penn. A.	Ray, James	James O.	Wm. H.	Hill, D. P. C.	Moretinveg, Jno. M.	Amelia M.	James R.	John D.	Margaret P.	Ducharme, Valsin	Euphrosine S.	Ernestine	Boagni, Vincent	Edward	Joseph	Eleanor	La Pearle	Louise	Charles	John P.	Littell, Elizabeth	Taylor, Jno. M	Delia	George G.	Delia	Jno. M.	Helen	Lise	Henry	Young, Jeff L.

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By Gertrude Taylor

RECORDS OF BELLE-ISLE-EN-MER, Part I

DOWN WHERE THE SUGAR CANE GROWS

THE FAMILY OF NOEL SOILEAU, Part III

Genealogical

Literary

THE LEBLEU BOOK

ENGLISH CHANNEL Cherbourg wes COTES DE NORD FINISTERE FRANCE ILLE ET VILAINE MORBIHAN Vannes ATLANTIC OCEAN

Records of Belle-Isle-en-Mer*

Settled at Belle-Isle-en-Mer

Palais Parish

1767

The present register contains 24 rolls of stamped paper, including the first and last, was numbered and dated by us, Maître François Lucas du Mottays, formerly an attorney, in the absence of the Auray Seneschal, in order to record the baptisms and weddings performed in the parish of Palais, in the year 1767, for Acadians, together with the genealogy of the Acadians settled there.

Done at Auray, January 30, 1767.

Lucas du Mottays formerly attorney

In the year 1767, on Monday, February 5, before noon, we, Jean-Marie Theboud, notary and procureur of the jurisdiction of Belle-Isle-en-Mer, having been appointed to record the genealogy of the Acadians recently settled on this island as commanded by the court order of January 12 of this year, in virtue of which we were chosen for this purpose by the Acadians living in the four parishes of that island, we took an oath according to the said order before Lucas du Mottays, formerly an attorney to the royal court of Auray exercising this office in the absence of the Sénéchal. On January 30, on the advice of Hillarion Allain, also an attorney, assistant to the royal procureur of this jurisdiction which was done in presence of Jacques Marie Chollet, rector of Saint Gerard Parisi, Jean-Louis Le Loutre, formerly vicar general of the Quebec Diocese, missionary and spiritual director of the aforementioned Acadian families settled on the island; and of Jacques Frouteaux de Laclos, royal prócureur of this jurisdiction of Belle-Isle-en-Mer, we began the said genealogy of the Acadians after the extract of the court order copied at the beginning of the said genealogy, on the said day, month and year aforesaid. The words «Acadian» and (word illegible) are approved.

Chollet

Father Le Loutre

Extract from the court decree rendered on the order of the royal procureur concerning the Acadians presently settled at Belle-Isle.

January 12, 1767

The royal prosecutor Latre (word illegible) pointed out that the King's generosity and the province's succor supporting a colony of Acadians established at Belle-Isle made it necessary to ascertain the families which compose the colony; that the registers of mar-

*Submitted by Evelyn Petry Goller. Translated by Mathé Allain.

Attakapas Gazette

riages, baptisms and burials having been lost during English persecutions, one could remedy this loss only by reconstructing, as far as possible, the family lines of the unfortunate fugitives.

The ruling issued on January 11, 1746, for the parish of Sougeat gives a model which we present the court with confidence, the case being about the same. It was a question of repairing the error of a pastor who had recorded births, marriages and burials on loose sheets without taking any care to authenticate the pages so that the parish of Sougeat was really without records.

For that reason, the said royal prosecutor [avocat général] ordered that it be done so, upon the conclusions he wrote after the report of M. Desnos Defossé, senior counselor of the Court, and it was deliberated.

The court agreeing to the right of the royal procurer's decree ordered:

Article I

There will be two registers of ordinary forms of baptisms, marriages, and burials, according to the royal edict of April 9 (?), 1726, one on stamped paper, the other on ordinary paper, which will be paginated neatly and signed on each page, without charge, by the Auray sénéchal who will nominate a scrivener to take down, in presence of the pastor of the parish, or his vicar, and of the missionaries or of one of the two, being presently in Belle-Isle, all the following depositions, the said scrivener or clerk having first taken an oath before the Auray sénéchal.

П

The depositions of the various heads of families will be written, heading after heading following without blank spaces; they will be signed by each deponent, if he knows how; otherwise it will be mentioned; they will also be signed by the pastor or his vicar and the missionaries present.

Ш

Each deposition will contain details concerning the deponent's situation, his wife's, his children's as well as a genealogy as accurate as possible of his father, mother, when they were born, the date of their marriage, the births of their children, the deaths of their parents in direct line, stating places and dates as much as they can remember.

3.7

If children are without father or mother nor relatives and are not old enough to make a deposition themselves, the deposition will be made by those who know the most about their family and will be according to the proper form.

V

For any fact the missionaries know about, they will testify to its truth after each deposition; they will also supplement the said deposition if they know facts which have been forsorten or overlooked by the deponents. V

If the missionaries are not present, the depositions will be taken in the presence of the pastor or his vicar.

VII

When all the depositions are taken down, one of the registers will be sent to the office of the royal clerk of court of Auray where the sénéchal will send the scrivener's depositions and will distribute them. The court further ordains that this decree will be read and published in the four parishes of Belle-Isle after high mass and registered in the book of deliberations. Similarly, it will be registered with the royal clerk of court of Auray and that of Belle-Isle.

Done on January 12, 1767 (word illegible).

(Signed) L. E. Siquet (?)

Genealogy of the Acadian families established in Valois parish at Belle-Isle, reported for registration according to the Court decree copied above.

On February 5, 1767, before noon, appeared before us, Honoré LeBlanc, Acadian who presently lives on this island in the village of (Cordustare?), parish St. Gerard of Valais (?), accompanied by Joseph Simon Grangé, who lives in the village of Autoureau and Armand Granger who lives in the village of Corstang (?), all of the same parish, Joseph LeBlanc dit le Maigre of the village of Krou (?) and Jean-Baptiste Granger of the village of Andresol (?), same parish, as witnesses. The said LeBlanc declared before the aforesaid witnesses that he is son of Daniel LeBlanc, his grandfather having left France with his second wife and Marie LeBlanc, daughter from his first marriage (who died without issue). All three went to Port Royal, county seat of Acadia, after the treaty of Breda signed on July 30, 1661.

From these Daniel LeBlanc and his wife were born René LeBlanc, Jacques LeBlanc, Antoine LeBlanc, Pierre LeBlanc, in Port Royal, and from Daniel LeBlanc and his wife was also born André LeBlanc. The said René LeBlanc, born at Port Royal, and married at the same place to Anne Bourgeois, died at Port Royal in 1732, his wife in 1735.

From the marriage of René LeBlanc were born in Port Royal Jacques LeBlanc, François LeBlanc, René LeBlanc, Pierre LeBlanc, Estienne et Joseph LeBlanc, twin brothers deceased without issue, Claude LeBlanc, Marie LeBlanc, Jean-Baptiste LeBlanc, and Claire LeBlanc.

The said Jacques LeBlanc married at Assumption Parish, on Pisiquid River, in Acadia, Catherine Landry, daughter of René Landry and Marie Bernard of Port Royal. Jacques LeBlanc died there in October 1756 and Catherine Landry his wife died at Port Royal on Easter 1754.

From the marriage of Jacques LeBlanc and Catherine Landry his wife were born in St. Charles of Grand Pré parish, at Mines, Acadia, Anne LeBlanc, married to Jean Gautrot, son of Claude Gautrot and Marie Theriot of the said St. Charles parish; Jean LeBlanc who married Magdelaine Terriot, daughter of Germain Terriot and Anne Broussard from St. Charles parish.

Marie LeBlanc married Charles Gautrot, son of Claude Gautrot and Marie Terriot from St. Charles parish. Marguerite LeBlanc, sixty years old, married in the same parish Joseph

Granger, son of René Granger and Marguerite Terriot of St. Joseph parish, Rivière des Canards, in Acadia.

Jacques LeBlanc, around 58 years old, married, in the parish of the Holy Family, Pisiquid River, Acadia, Marie Joseph Forest, daughter of Pierre Forest and Cecile Richard, presently in Philadelphia, English colony in North America.

Honoré LeBlanc, born in St. Charles parish on October 21, 1710, married at Pisiquid, parish of Assumption, to Marie Trahan, daughter of Guillaume Trahan and Jacqueline Benoist, which Marie Trahan died and was buried in Liberpool, England, in June 1763.

Magdelaine LeBlanc, born in 1712, in the said St. Charles parish, married to Jean-Baptiste Melançon, daughter of Jean Melançon and Marguerite Dugas from the same parish, deported by the English to Maryland, an English colony.

Françoise LeBlanc, born in the said parish of Saint Charles in 1716, married in the same parish to Charles Granger, daughter of René Granger and Marguerite Terriot from St. Joseph parish, Rivière aux Canards, Acadia, which Charles Granger died at Falmouth, England, on September 29, 1756.

Charles LeBlanc, born St. Charles parish, in October 1720, married in the same parish to Elizabeth Thibodault, daughter of Jean Thibodault and Marguerite Hebert of the same parish.

Joseph LeBlanc, born in June 1722 in St. Charles parish, and married to Jeanne Theriot, daughter of Bernard Gaudet and Elizabeth Theriot of Port Royal who went with his family to the Mississippi.

Judith LeBlanc, born in 1724 in St. Charles parish, married to Germain Thibodault, daughter of Jean Thibodault and Marguerite Hebert of the same parish which Judith LeBlanc with her husband died in Falmouth, England, in 1756.

Simon LeBlanc born in St. Charles parish in 1726, married first to Marguerite Bourg, daughter of Jean Bourg and Françoise Aucoin of St. Peter and St. Paul parish of (Cobequid?), Acadia, the said Bourg having died on October 16, 1756, in Falmouth, England. The said Simon married a second time in Falmouth with Marie Trahan, daughter of Joseph

Trahan and Elizabeth Theriot.

Catherine LeBlanc, born in 1728 in St. Charles parish married to Jean-Baptiste Babin, son of Pierre Babin and Magdelaine Bourg of the same parish, deported by the English to Maryland.

Elizabeth LeBlanc, born 1732, in St. Charles parish, married with a dispensation for third degree of consanguinity, to Simon, son of Joseph LeBlanc and Anne Bourg of the same parish, deported by the English to Maryland.

> Family of Honoré LeBlanc, Village of Cordustard (?). Parish of Valais, Descendant of Daniel, René, and Jacques LeBlanc

From the marriage of Honoré LeBlanc and the late Marie Trahan were born in Pisiquit. parish of Assumption,

Charles LeBlanc, in August 1734 married to Anne Landry, daughter of René Landry and Marie-Rose Rivet, today living in Mordrehouan, parish of Bangor on this island.

Raymond LeBlanc, born in the same parish of Assumption in January 1742, married in Morlaix, parish of St. Matthew, diocese of Treguier with a dispensation from the bishop for third degree of consanguinity, to Marie Terriot, 29 years old, daughter of Pierre Terriot and Marie-Joseph Dupuis of St. Joseph parish, Rivière aux Canards, Acadia, today living in Cordustard, parish of Valais,

Agathe LeBlanc, born at Pisiquid, Assumption parish, in October 1744 and married to Paul Daigre, son of Pierre Daigre and Françoise Granger, of St. Joseph parish, Rivière aux Canards, Acadia, in Morlaix, parish of Saint Mathew, Diocese of Treguier.

Paul LeBlanc, born at Pisiquid, Assumption parish, in July 1751.

Joseph LeBlanc, born at Pisiquid, Assumption parish in January 1753, the said Paul and Joseph presently with Honoré LeBlanc, their father in Cordustard, in this parish,

The said Marie Trahan, wife of Honoré LeBlanc, was born from Guillaume Trahan and Jacqueline Benoist as will be reported in the genealogy of Loemarie parish, under

Pierre and Miquelon.

Trahan. And as explanation of the deposition of Honoré LeBlanc, he signed along with Joseph Simon Granger, Armand (?) Granger, Joseph LeBlanc, and Jean-Baptiste Granger as witnesses, in presence of Jacques-Marie LeLoutre and in ours on the said day of February 1767. In the year 1767, on February 5, appeared Joseph LeBlanc called «Le Maigre,» living

in the village of Kivaux, parish of Valais, accompanied by Honoré LeBlanc, living in Cordustard, Joseph Simon Granger, from Autauziau, Damand (?) Granger of Corstang and Jean-Baptiste Granger from Autrestoh (?), all of the same parish. The said Joseph LeBlanc declared that he was the son of the late Antoine LeBlanc and Marie Bourgeois, both of Port Royal and the said Antoine LeBlanc, son of Daniel LeBlanc as stated in this same register in Honoré LeBlanc's deposition. From the marriage of Antoine LeBlanc with Marie Bourgeois were born Antoine

LeBlanc, at Port Royal, in 1685, who married at Mines, parish of St. Charles, Anne Landry, daughter of Antoine Landry and Marie Thibodault, who both died in Boston in 1710.

Charles LeBlanc, born in St. Charles parish in 1687, married to Marie Gautrot, daughter of Claude Gotrot and Marie Theriot, who died in the same parish in 1737.

Pierre LeBlanc, born in the same parish in 1689, married to Françoise Landry, daughter

of Antoine Landry and Marie Thibaudault deported by the English to Boston. Marie LeBlanc, born in the same parish in 1691, married to Antoine Landry, son of

Antoine Landry and Marie Thibaudault, deported by the English to Boston, where they both died. Jean LeBlanc dit Dessapine (?), born in the same parish in 1693, married to Anne

Landry, daughter of René Landry and Anne Theriot, the said Jean LeBlanc having died in Brest in 1744 or 1745; his wife died in St. Charles parish in 1740.

Jacques LeBlanc, born in the same parish in 1795, married to Cecile Dupuis, daughter of Martin Dupuis and Marie Landry. The said Jacques LeBlanc was taken by the English at Isle-Saint-Jean and deported (word illegible) then to France, but he died during the crossing. Marie Landry, his wife, is in St. Malo.

Joseph LeBlanc, called «Le Maigre,» born at Mines, St. Charles parish, in 1697, married Anne Bourg, daughter of Alexandre Bourg and Marguerite Melancon.

Marguerite LeBlanc, born in the said parish in 1699, married to Pierre Allain, died in Brest in 1744 or 1745. The said Marguerite LeBlanc is presently on the islands of St.

René LeBlanc, born in the said parish in 1701, married to Anne Theriot, daughter of Germain Theriot and Anne Richard, both of whom died in 1759 on the coast of Miramichy. Elizabeth LeBlanc, born in the same parish, 1703, married to Charles Dupuis, son of

Pierre Dupuis and Magdelaine Landry, deported by the English to Maryland.

Family of Joseph LeBlanc of Kivaux, Descendant of Antoine LeBlanc, Son of Daniel LeBlanc

The said Joseph LeBlanc, called «Le Maigre,» married at Mines, St. Charles parish, Anne Bourg, who died at Miquelon on June 13, 1766. The said Anne Bourg was the daughter of Alexandre Bourg died «Belle Humeur,» notary at Mines, and Marguerite Melançon, the said Bourg died at Richebouctou in 1760, at about 102 years of age, the said Melançon died in the same parish of St. Charles in 1745. The said Alexandre Bourg was son of François Bourg, the son of Abraham Bourg who came from France after the Treaty of Breda, July 30, 1661. And the said Melançon was daughter of Pierre Melançon, who had come from Scotland to Port Royal who married in the said place, Françoise de La Tour, a noble woman.

From the marriage of Joseph LeBlanc dit «Le Maigre» with Anne Bourg were born

Joseph LeBlanc, born at Mines, parish of St. Charles, in April 1722, living in Kivaux, parish of Valais.

Marguerite LeBlanc, same place in 1724, married in the same place to Joseph Dugast, son of Abraham Dugast and Marguerite Richard, the said Marguerite LeBlanc died in the harbor of Toulouse of l'Isle Royale in 1752 and the said Joseph Dugast is presently in Miguelon with his family.

Simon LeBlanc born same place in 1726, married in the same place, with dispensation in 1748 to Elizabeth LeBlanc, daughter of Jacques LeBlanc and Catherine Landry, deported

with their family to Maryland.
Olivier LeBlanc, born in the same place in 1728, married in the same place in 1750 with
dispensation to Marguerite LeBlanc, daughter of Jacques LeBlanc and Enriette Dupuis,

dispensation to Marguerite LeBlanc, daughter of Jacques LeBlanc and Enriette Dupuis, deported with their family to Maryland. Alexandre LeBlanc, born in the same place in 1730, married in Port Toulouse on Isle

Alexandre Lesianc, born in the same piace in 1730, married in Port Toulouse on Isle Royale in 1752 to Marguerite Boudrot, daughter of Joseph Boudrot and Marguerite Dugast, presently on Miquelon.

Paul LeBlanc, born in the same place, in 1732, married on the Miramichy coast in 1758 to Anne de La Tour, daughter of M. de La Tour and Marguerite Richard, presently in Miquelon.

Anne LeBlanc, born in 1741, married in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1760 to Joseph Nicolas Gautier, son of Nicolas Gautier and Marguerite Allain, presently on Miquelon.

The said Joseph LeBlanc married at Mines, parish of St. Charles, in November 1745 to Marie Landry, daughter of Pierre Landry who died in Maryland in 1756, son of Pierre Landry and Catherine Broussard. Pierre Landry was son of René Landry who had come from France with his wife Marie Bernard, to settle at Port Royal where both died.

Marie Babin, died in Maryland in 1756, daughter of Vincent Babin and Magdelaine Therriot, both of Pisiquid. Vincent Babin was the son of Antoine Babin who came from France with his wife, Marie Mercier, to settle at Port Royal where they both died. From the marriage of Pierre Landry and Marie Babin were born at Pisiquid, parish of the Holy Family:

Marie Landry, wife of Joseph LeBlanc, living at Kivaux, in 1727 who died there on February 24, 1751.

Ursule Landry, born in the same place in 1730, married with dispensation to Jean Landry, son of Abraham Landry and Marie Blanchard, deported to Maryland.

Joseph Landry, born in the same place in 1749 and deported to Maryland, still a bache-lor.

From the marriage of Joseph LeBlanc and Marie Landry were born:

Joseph LeBlanc, at Mines, St. Charles parish, on September 8, 1747.

Simon LeBlanc, born at the same place, January 5, 1748. Both children live with their father in Kiyaux.

Jean-Baptiste LeBlanc, born at Pisiquid, parish of the Holy Family, in 1750, deported to Maryland, still a bachelor.

The said Joseph LeBlanc married a second time at Mines, parish of St. Charles, in August 1752, Marguerite Babin, daughter of the late Charles Babin and Marguerite Dupuis, who died in Southampton in 1756 with all the children of the second marriase.

The said Joseph LeBlanc married a third time in Southampton on November 21, 1761, to Angelique Daigre, born at Mines in 1735 from Bernard Daigre and Angelique Richard. The said Bernard Daigre was son of Bernard Daigre, son of Jean Daigre who had come from France and of Marie Gaudet of Port Royal where they both died.

Angélique Richard, daughter of Pierre Richard and Marguerite Landry, the said Pierre Richard was son of René Richard, called Sans Soucy, who came from France and at Port Roval married Marie Blanchard. Both died at Port Roval.

From the marriage of Bernard Daigre and Angélique Richard were born at Mines,

parish of Saint Charles:

Marie Joseph Daigre, in 1717, married to Charles Granger, son of Jacques Granger and

Marie Girouard, deported with their family to Maryland.

Pierre Daigre, in 1719, married to Magdelaine Gautrot, daughter of Pierre Gautrot and

Marie Cigneau, the said Pierre Daigre having died at Southampton in 1756 and the said Magdelaine being now at St. Malo with her family.

Joseph Daigre, in 1721, married to Marguerite Granger, daughter of Jacques Granger and

Marie Girouard, the said Joseph Daigre having died at Southampton in 1756 and the said Marguerite Granger being now at St. Malo with her family.

Magdelaine Daigre in 1723, married to Charles LeBlanc, son of Pierre LeBlanc and

Magdelaine Daigre in 1723, married to Charles LeBlanc, son of Pierre LeBlanc and Elizabeth Boudrot, deported to Maryland with their family.

Cecile Daigre, in 1725, married to André Tompie, the said Cecile Daigre having died at Louisbourg, and the said Tompie having died in France. They do not know the whereabouts of the children of this marriage.

Charles Daigre, in 1727, married to Marie-Joseph Babin, daughter of René Babin and Elizabeth Gautrot, deported with their family to Maryland.

Elizabeth Gautrot, deported with their family to Maryland.

Eustache Daigre in 1727, married at Southampton in 1759 to Magdelaine Dupuis, daughter of Charles Dupuis and Magdelaine Trahan, presently in St. Malo with their families.

Jean Daigre, born in 1730, married in Southampton to Marie Boudrot, daughter of Jean Boudrot and Agathe Thibodaut, presently at Saint Servant of St. Malo with their family.

Angelique Daigre born in the same place in 1735 married to Joseph LeBlanc as mentioned above.

Of this marriage were born in Southampton:

Moyse LeBlanc, March 17, 1762;

Jean LeBlanc, at Saint Servant of Saint Malo, June 24, 1764;

Firmin LeBlanc, at Belle-Isle-en-Mer at Valois, parish of St. Gerard, on June 2, 1766.

Such is the deposition of Joseph LeBlanc dit Le Maigre, which he declares to be true. He signed with the four witnesses mentioned above. Done at Valois, at Belle-Isle under the signature of Jacques Marie Chollet, pastor; Jean-Louis LeLoutre, missionary priest, again engaged in this work, on this day, month and year. Twenty-two words were scratched out, plus eight others.

Jean-Baptiste Granger

Joseph LeBlanc

Simon Granger

J. M. Chollet

Honoré LeBlanc

J. L. LeLoutre

(To Be Continued)

senealogie our Acadiena

lablice a Bella Isle in mor

Dince 1767.

DOWN WHERE THE SUGAR CANE GROWS

The Reminiscences of James P. Kemper

PART III

SUGAR



fter the stories of gold and silver mines and pearl fisheries had been exploded in Louisiana, life settled down to a more substantial basis. The cultivation of indigo, introduced into Louisiana in 1728, was largely abandoned in the 1790s in favor of crops that were immune to the ravages of insects. Meantime cotton and sugar arose to take leading places in the domestic economy of the Attakapas and the rest of the alluvial plain of South Louisiana. Cotton was introduced into Louisiana in 1742. The upper Teche was found suitable for cotton, but on the lower Teche it went too much to weed and not enough to fruit. Rice was grown in a limited way from the very beginning of the settlement of Louisi-

ana. In 1718, the "Western Company" introduced the white Creole rice which the Acadian farmer cultivated in a small way from the time they settled in the colony. This rice was known as "Providence rice" because rain was depended upon for irrigation.

Sugar cane of the Croole, Malagar or Bengal variety, was first introduced into Louisiana by the Jesuit Fathers in 1751. This was a sweet and tender variety but very susceptible to frost. It was made solely into syrup.

In 1758, Joseph Dubreuil built a sugar house. His example was followed by Destrehan and others. The sugar was of such fine grain that the molasses would not purge out of it and it did not get dry enough to export. Cane varieties have a tendency to run out so, in 1790, the Tahiti variety was introduced.

Among the refugees from Santo Domingo after the Negro insurrection, were two Spaniards—Mendez and Solís—who had been sugarmakers. The former established a distillery in New Orleans and the other erected a syrup factory. It was from these two men that Etienne Boré procured the seed cane when he decided to try the experiment of making sugar. In 1795 he sold \$12,000 worth of sugar produced on his plantation located on the present site of Audubon Park, in New Orleans. This was the first sugar made in Louisiana that was firm enough to stand shipping as a solid.

In 1817, Jean J. Coiron, a native of Martinique, came from Savannah, Georgia, with a small supply of Ribbon cane which was planted on St. Sophie Plantation below New Or-

leans. This variety of cane, with the purple variety and the white or Palfrey variety, constituted what was known as the "Noble" varieties and became almost the only varieties used. In the eighteen eighties they began to fail and the Demarara seedlings were introduced and, now, the "Noble" varieties are practically unknown. For that matter, so are the Demararas. They were followed by the P. O. J. varieties which have also been abandoned. Due to various diseases and insect pests the new varieties of cane last only about seven years, when they must be supplanted by new varieties which flourish for a while and then languish and must be discarded.

Down in Canal Point, Florida, new varieties are continually being bred and released if found worthy. Whether or not we will learn enough about the diseases and pests to control them is conjectural, but we can continue to anticipate deterioration and continually change varieties.

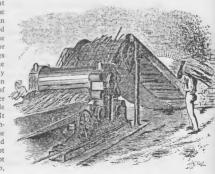
From the time of the Louisiana Purchase, until the Civil War, the sugar industry developed at a marvelous rate. In 1830, Thomas A. Morgan of Plaquemines Parish introduced the vacuum pan. Valcour Aime, of St. James Parish, made valuable and costly experiments in refining sugar. But progress in adopting improved methods was slow, due probably, in considerable measure, to the fact that open kettle molasses was relished with avidity and brought a good price. The delicious caramel flavor is absent from the vacuum boiled svrup.

The war, however, was the controlling factor in slowing down the sugar industry. For a considerable time after the war, most of the sugar produced in Louisiana was of the open kettle variety. Open kettle sugar has a fine grain and brown color. It must not be confounded with "seconds" which is of the same color but from which the purest juice has gone into the "firsts" or higher grade sugar. Most of the impurities have remained in the "seconds" while open kettle sugar is produced from the raw cane juice. It is much purer.

A Typical Open Kettle Sugarhouse

It is shocking to those of us sugar people who are stepping down the western slope to realize that few of our children under fifty years old ever saw an open kettle sugarhouse.

I shall describe my father's plant in about 1881. In 1882, I left home for college and, when I returned in 1889, a practicing engineer, I plunged into the job of tearing down the old sugarhouse to make room for improved methods. Our was a Niles three roller mill, an English make. The rollers were four feet long and twenty eight inches in diameter. It was run by a slide valve engine the cylinder of which was twelve inches in diameter and the stroke was four feet. It made about 36 revolutions per minute. It took its time. A visitor, after watching it for quite a while, turned to me and said "It goes right down and comes right back." And so it did, not so fast, it is true, but it always got back in time to start on the next trip,



that is provided it did not choke under an overload which was not too infrequent. But even then, after numerous reversals, it coughed itself out and resumed its monotonous grind.

We ground about six tons of cane per hour and ran twenty four hours per day. (1) Everybody, including the proprietor and all the lesser bosses, worked 18 hours per day for about 70 days, the average length of a grinding season. (2) It was necessary because of the scarcity of labor. The title of the plantation was in the proprietor but it was the home of the laborers, a great majority of whom were Negroes. Not only the overseers, but many of the laborers frequently referred to "my plantation."

From the mill ran a "carrier" out onto the cane yard. This consisted of two endless chains. Slats the same length as the rollers were inserted in the links making a conveyor four feet wide which ran between raised sides. This carrier ran over drums, the one at the mill called the head drum and the one out on the yard called the tail drum. The cane was placed on this carrier to be conveyed up to the mill which was set on a relatively high foundation.

The cane yard was a rather large affair because the cane to be ground at night had to be stored on the yard during the day. Instead of wagons, four mule dump carts were used. The daily haul was about twice the capacity of the mill, so the loads of cane in excess of the mill's capacity, were packed in as closely as possible on the yard to be ground at night. This required that the tongue mules had to be skilled in backing and also required strong breeching. In those days a teamster controlled his team by talking to the mules and his language was comparable to that of the auctioneers in the Lucky Strike program.

During the day, to "feed" the mill with cane dumped along the side of the carrier was comparatively easy and did not require a large force. But at night, each load of cane picked up was a little farther from the carrier than was the preceeding one, which meant that the distance from the cane to the carrier got farther and farther as the laborers got more and more tired. It required about a hundred loads of cane to supply the mill during the night. The first watch, from six to midnight, took the cane on one side of the carrier while the last watch, from midnight to six, took the cane on the other side. Therefore, as midnight and daylight approached, attentive overseeing was required to see that the carrier had a full load. If there were skips in the feed, the mill did not get enough cane to insure good extraction and much juice was left in the bagasse. The extraction of those small mills was none too good at best. Much sugar was burned up in the bagasse chimney.

I remember that my father sent to Minnesota for Scandinavian labor in 1880. We put them to work "feeding" the carrier their first night. Naturally they were green; didn't know how to pick up the cane and put it on their shoulders. A man did not carry as much as a ten year old Negro boy.

When the mill started at six o'clock, they were all anxious, the cane was right along the side of the carrier and they insisted on piling it on too thick. One of them would throw an arm full of cane on the drum, at the end of the carrier and cry out "Beat that drum". The overseer remonstrated and the drum beater sneeringly remarked that only in the South, where everyone was too lazy to get out of the way of a funeral, would a carrier be designed to run that slowly; up in Minnesota, it would run three times that fast. About eleven o'clock that night the overseer was crying "Beat that drum" and the braggadocio was

- 1. Some mills today are grinding in excess of 7,000 tons in 24 hours.
- 2. The average length of grinding season now is less than 60 days.

blaming other members of the crew for not having an adequate feed on the carrier. Incidentally, only one of those forty Norwegians stayed the year out. He married a Creole, reared a family and lived out a useful life. His descendants are there yet.

At the upper end of the carrier. the cane fell over the upper drum into a chute. It was immediately taken hold of by the rollers and compressed between the top and front rollers where much of the juice was extracted. The cane then passed over the "turnplate" which filled the space between the front and back rollers and directed the cane so it would get a second pressing between the back and top rollers. The juice fell into the pan under the mill. The residue fiber, called "Bagasse," was carried out to a huge brick chimney where, with the aid of many cords of wood, it was burned up to get it out of the way.

Today, this bagasse is made into the celebrated Celotex wall boards,

or, in some plants furnishes almost all the fuel needed. In Cuba, where the fiber and sugar content are high, the bagasse more than furnishes the necessary fuel. In the ordinary process of making sugar, two chemicals are needed, an acid, sulphur, and

an alkali, lime. The sulphur fumes bleach and the lime coagulates and precipitates much foreign matter consisting largely of gums.

I will not attempt to zo into the chemistry of it but, if the lime and sulphur are not

added properly, there is going to be some bad looking sugar and molasses.

Our sulphur machine was very simple; it consisted of a wooden cylinder on a shaft that revolved on a horizontal axis. It contained a number of baffle plates which, when the cylinder revolved, kept the juice continually agitated. Sulphur fumes from a little furnace were led into the cylinder where it contacted the splashing juice. The residue went out through a chimney. If, as sometimes happened, some of it did not go out through the chimney, discomfort and much coughing would prevail throughout the sugarhouse.

The next process was liming. To measure the lime, a box was used—a known number of inches square with a sliding door which, by being moved back and forth, determined the number of cubic inches of lime to be used in a given quantity of juice.

The juice was boiled in a battery of kettles. In shape, they were segments of a sphere, of different sizes, with flanges to enable them to be "set" in a furnace. By name, there were five. Beginning with the smallest, the one under which the fire was built and in which the cooking process was finished, was the Battery. Next came the Cyrop, then the Flambeau, then the Propre, and last the Grande. Our furnace had six kettles of which two were Grandes.

When the operation began all of the kettles were filled with raw juice. The fire was started under the Battery. The heat passed consecutively under the other kettles and went

into a smoke stack. In old times, these were brick chimneys because bricks were made on the plantation and lime and cement were both cheap, having come down the river in barges. Steel stacks were not readily available on plantations; in fact, in those days, steel suitable for stacks had not been invented.

As the juice became hot, a scum rose on it which was taken off with a skimmer and allowed to settle, after which some of it is placed back in the Grande and the rest turned into the skimming ditch to smell very badly throughout the summer, but the odor was harmless. If it had been conducive to disease, the sugar industry would have died in its infancy. It could have been fed to cattle and



hogs, both of which are fond of it and thrive on it. But the cattle and hogs did not need it. Now, it is run through a filter press where all the sugar is extracted and the residue cake is put on the soil for fertilizer.

The equipment necessary to operate an open-kettle boiling process was inexpensive. Besides the skimmer referred to above, a sword and bucket were necessary to each kettle. They were both made of cypress, split from the trees in the swamp. The sword was about three feet long by eight inches wide and from a' half to an inch thick, worked down with a draw knife and fastened to a handle so, when the kettle boiled up, the foam which contained the foreign matter was brushed back towards the Grande where it was skimmed off. The bucket was probably 2½ feet in diameter by about the same in depth. It was fastened onto the small end of a cypress sapling pole. Near the large end of the pole, was a hole through which a cypress peg was driven and left to extend about six inches on each side of the pole. An oarlock was provided whereby the operator could take hold of the peg handles on the bucket pole, which was about 12 feet long, and by means of the oarlock, lift up his end until the bucket went down in the kettle of juice. Then, by bearing down on his end, the bucket of juice came out of the kettle and, by a skillful manipulation, the juice was cast over into the adiacent kettle.

As the juice boiled down and thickened, it was necessary to replenish each kettle from the adjacent kettle beginning at the Battery, and following in order back to the Grande. This was done by means of the buckets with the long handles and the oarlocks. The attendant at the Battery said "Charge Battery". The attendant of the Cyrop took down his bucket and passed juice, now considerably thickened by evaporation, into the Battery. This lowered the juice in his kettle and he said "Come in". With that the attendant at the Flambeau took down his bucket and passed juice into the Cyrop. When he had passed enough, he, in turn, said "Come in" and the attendant at the Propre did likewise as did also the attendant at the Grande. And thus the process continued, In time, the consistency of the product in the Battery reached and passed that of syrup. The heat was too intense

for sugar to granulate in the kettle. There was a stage, however, at which, if taken off the fire and agitated, it would granulate rapidly. A relatively few people were skilled in determining the best point at which to take the boiling substance off the fire. They were designated as good sugarboilers, and were generally in demand. The method employed was simple. The way the bubbles broke when boiling was a guide. A long handled ladle was used to pour the boiling mass upon the lining of the kettle and note its reaction. There was also something peculiar about the way it broke over the back of the ladle. To most of us, there was something spooky about boiling sugar. It was a fact, however, that some sugar boilers were better than others, that the regulation of the lime and sulphur was important and that juice from green cane grown on black land required different treatment from ripe cane from sandy land.

At the right moment it was necessary to get the boiling sugar out of the Battery as rapidly as possible.

Care had to be taken also to see that the exposure of the kettle to direct heat from the furnace beneath, did not cause it to crack. The juice had to be poured slowly at first into the Battery from the Cyrop. Likewise, the juice had to be brought forward by the buckets with the long handles from each kettle to the one next in front and the raw juice brought down from the mill into the Grande. This kettle was so far from the fire that heat was not intense and the danger of breaking was but slight.

The boiling sugar was dumped from the Battery, through a chute into a container on wheels which ran through a large room called a "Purjury". In this room were a number of shallow yate called coolers into which



the hot sugar was placed and stirred often. It immediately began to granulate and by the time it was cool had become solid sugar mixed with molasses. It was then spaded out of the coolers and placed in hogsheads on a draining floor. These hogsheads had small holes in the bottom and stalks of cane were stood in them to lead the molasses to the holes where it ran out onto the draining floor and thence to tanks under the floor from which it was dipped up into molasses barrels and shipped. One of this writer's jobs, as a boy, was to dip this molasses. He did it before and after school and at night. The pay was good—ten cents a barrel—and some days, when the weather was warm and the molasses purged freely, he would make a dollar or more. This, in addition to the three dollars a month he got for milking. And it did not stunt him (at least physically) for now he is more than six feet tall and weighs a couple of hundred.

Rats like molasses, and sometimes a rat would drown in a molasses tank and, inadvertently, be dipped up into the barrel. I would console myself with the realization that it was going to a dammed vankee.



When the molasses ceased to flow from the sugar that was "potted" in the hogsheads, they were leveled off, headed up and shipped. They weighed about twelve hundred pounds, and you were not a good man physically if you could not head one up. I have seen them sell for a hundred dollars, and I have seen them sell for fifty dollars. In the eighteen forties, my father sold them for as little as twenty five dollars. That is why he was a Whig.

Sugar has always been and still is a political football. The housewife dips her spoon into the sugar dish

oftener than into any other table ingredient and, although sugar is and always has been one of the cheapest articles of food, to make it cheaper is an excellent Democratic slogan. Traditionally hostile to the domestic sugar industry, the Democrats always go out to destroy it. The W. L. Wilson tariff bill of 1893, in Cleveland's administration, got raw sugar down to about two and a half cents a pound. A Republican administration saved it. The Underwood tariff bill of Woodrow Wilson's administration was to take a third of the tariff off each year for three years. Like the humane man who wanted to take his dog's tail off, fearing the hurt too great to take it all off at once, he removed a piece every day until it was all gone. Had the Underwood tariff bill stated that its purpose was to kill the sugar industry instead of removing all tariff in three years, it might have been humane punishment even if unwise policy. Sugar planters might have had time to get out the business and readjust themselves. But to take a third off each year fixed him so that when he got out, he must necessarily be broke. But the first World War came and they needed the money, and the Underwood Act was repealed. Now, for the past ten years we have been subjected to a reduced tariff to benefit foreigners, a limited domestic production tohurt the producer, and an excise tax on suger to hurt the consumer and to permit a sop to the domestic producer for the reduction in the tariff and the limitation of domestic production.(3) At present we are limited in both production and consumption, and I can not understand it. Teddy Roosevelt did not major on tariff, but he always maintained that this nation should be as nearly self-sustaining as possible. Those were the kinds of speeches he made in Louisiana, and he commended our good Democratic senators and the representatives for agreeing with him.

With the passing of the old open kettle sugarhouse, passed also the social and human pleasures that went with it. To visit the sugarhouse at night, to hear the darkeys singing while putting cane on the carrier, to sit on a pile of cane and chew cane. Particularly to throw your head back and let the juice trickle across your palate—it tastes better that way—to watch Orion and the Pleiades and Taurus and Scorpio and the Ursas Major and Minor—they always came for sugarmaking. And do not think the darkeys were not watching them, too. They knew exactly where the seven stars should be at midnight. They would not miss

the time of the whistle by ten minutes.

And, in the engine room there was a place where one could select the best stalk of cane for chewing purposes as it went by on the carrier up to the chute where it was to fall into the mill and end its career as a living thing. Our lovable old hunchback engineer who had been at the throttle since before I can remember, would probably have some coffee and surely a funny story or one which had been funny. But this old engineeer's path was not always streem with roses. We boys spent considerable time concocting tricks. My younger brother, Del, (4) was the worst. I remember one of his tricks was to get near a carrier wheel that would squeak if it ran out of lubrication and whistle so shrill as to sound exactly like the squeak of a dry bearing. Mr. Dixon would grab his oil can and go after it. After a few applications, the squeaking would stop and the old man would resume his seat on his stool. But not for long. Presently, another squeek would sound forth at a point remote from the first one and Mr. Dixon would have to go after it. This would keep up until Del would decide to go torment someone else.

In the kettle room, it was interesting to watch the cleaning of the juice. It would first boil up black and ugly in the Grande and Propre but by the time it reached the Flambeau there was hardly a vestige of foreign matter in it and, in the Cyrop, none whatever. The juice or syrup as it was by that time, that went into the Battery was absolutely free from foreign matter.

One who has never enjoyed the aroma of sugar being cooked in kettles has been cheated out of a substantial life-long reflective enjoyment. Coffee being parched in a skillet in a nearby cabin, at daybreak, approaches it in deliciousness but does not quite equal it.

We would make paddles of sugar cane bark and eat the hot sugar that had just been dumped in the coolers. A white, gummy substance, particularly delectable came to the top. Juice out of the Flambeau with a little brandy added makes a pretty good hot punch for one with a cold. In fact a few colds might be found lying around handy for such an emergency. There was a barrel convenient in which could be left, as if by accident, on Saturday night some partially cooked juice, perfectly harmless. By the next Saturday night it would be full of fleas, or seemed to be from its activity. There would also be a taste much resembling that of cider and a kick to match.

It was interesting to watch the fireman of the kettle furnace. If the wood was dry and the cane ripe, all would be well, but late in the season, sometimes the last wood cut wasn't dry and, perhaps rain had wet the wood. Added to that, the juice might have come from green newly ground cane which worked badly in the kettles. If these conditions all met at the sugarhouse at once, there was likely to be some conversation between the sugar boiler and the fireman.

The lighting system of the old sugarhouses was not such as to meet the approval of The General Electric as expressed over the radio on the Hour of Charm program. Torches were used and the kerosene was not of the present harmless variety. It smoked and exploded without much pursuasion but could not be charged with undue brilliance. Hardly a night passed that one or more of these torches was rushed to the door and thrown as far as possible before it exploded. It may have been the inspiration from which the handgrenade was developed, but for that I do not vouch.

In the early 1890s, I installed an electric plant in the sugarhouse, and people came for miles to see the illumination. The employees were all thrilled. The early waterproof sockets were not a hundred percent effective. A light exposed to quantities of steam would some

4. In later years Charles Delaware Kemper became executive manager of Sterling sugar mill and refinery, a position in which his son Wallace, succeeded him.

times fail and then what a shout. "How can I clean this juice unless I have good light?" Perhaps he had been using those old torches for twenty years. People are funny!

Just one anecdote about the kettle furnace and we will close the description of the open kettle sugarhouse. The door through which the wood was fed into the furnace was of considerable size. There was a casting extending both inside and outside the brickwork and across the opening in this casting the door was hung. This outfit was called a "Fire Mouth." Intense heat would cause them to melt and require replacement. My father got a new one at the same time my mother got her first set of false teeth. One of the children became confused and thought that "Fire Mouth" was the name of the false teeth. Both arrived the same day, and at dinner while father was explaining his "Fire Mouth" to a stranger, the kid chimed in and said he thought Mama's "Fire Mouth" was just as good as his. Henceforth, in our family false teeth were known as "firemouths."

But technology and economics went into a conspiracy against the old sugarhouse, and it had to yield up the ghost.

In the early eighteen eighties there was much agitation over the production of sugar from sorghum. I think it started in Kansas where, shortly after the Civil War, the negro freeman thought he was going to get 40 acres of land and a mule free. I remember that a firm by the name of Shattuck and Hoffman moved a diffusion plant, which had failed to make sugar from sorghum in Kansas, to near Baldwin in St. Mary Parish. Although nearly sixty years has elapsed since then, still no process has been discovered that will granulate sorghum sugar economically. Plenty of sugar is present but it is not economically crystalizable.

One serious drawback to the cane sugar business in Louisiana is that the apparatus is idle nearly ten months of the year. In Cuba, it is idle only six months. My father undertook to make sugar from sorghum. If successful, it would mature ahead of cane sugar and, thereby, lengthen the season of manufacturing. So Dad planted 20 acres of sorghum. It matured about September 1, a full six weeks ahead of the sugar cane. It was easy to cultivate and milled satisfactorily and the juice boiled beautifully in the kettles. When it came time to take off a strike, its appearance was not right, but since the experiment had to be carried through, he boiled it to the right density and let it go. The coolers were filled with a very thick sticky mass of which stirring failed to bring on crystalization. Dad was literally stuck.

The next question was what to do with it, how to get that gluey mass out of the coolers to make room for the coming cane crop. By the application of live steam, he thinned it down to where it would flow. And then, what to do with it? He decided to ship it; let it bring what it may. In order to warn the prospective purchasers on the levee, he put an "S" for sorghum, under his regular "W. P. K." brand. When the account sales came in, he was greatly surprised to find that it brought a handsome price.

In those days, the old St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans was virtually the Sugar Planters' Club. Colonel R. E. Rivers, the proprietor, was himself a sugar planter, having bought Oak Lawn, the old Porter place on Bayou Teche. The bar of the hotel was convenient to the rotunda where the planters would sit and swap yarns and experiences. Bragging on yields was their main stunt. More or less because of the bar influence, as the shank of the evening approached, the yields grew rapidly. I remember on one occasion Colonel Rivers started at about 8 p.m. with a yield of twenty five tons of cane per acre (a pretty good yield) and by 10:30 he had it up to 53 tons.

One evening my father was at the club meeting and he told his sorghum experience. He concluded that even though it did not granulate, the price he got would justify growing

it for syrup. Presently a gentleman who was a stranger to my father approached him and asked if he would tell how that syrup was branded. Father explained that his regular brand was "W. P. K." but he had added an "S" to indicate that it was sorghum. The gentleman sourly replied "I am the sucker that bought that stuff, I thought it was new syrup."

The fact that planters sat around the St. Charles Hotel in January was not necessarily evidence of happiness. Under the system that prevailed in those days, it required exceptionally fine credit for a sugar planter to borrow the necessary money to make his crop directly from a bank. A commission merchant had to intervene. This did not necessarily signify that the merchant's credit was gilt edge. His job was to hog-tie the planter and bring the securities to the bank. In consideration thereof, he received from the planter two and a half per cent for advancing, two and a half for endorsing, two and a half for buying and two and a half for selling the crop. This, of course, besides eight per cent interest which the bank got. Independent planters, of which there were but few after the Civil War, could get their crops sold for one per cent or less. And still, many commission merchants failed and dragged the planters down with them. Once in a while, one got shot in order to make him and some of the others more careful with other peoples' money.

About the first of the year, planters would come to town to make new contracts. Many went to the St. Charles Hotel. If the year before had not been so good, it often took quite a while. Thumb screws had to be tightened; additional security had to be found. Sometimes negotiations ended in failure and the sheriff opened the door out into the cold world. But, however rugged the path and however long the period of suspense, the St. Charles Hotel's door remained open and it was on the American plan, meals were included.

I recall the case of one planter whose waiting period was particularly long. Day after day he sat around, penniless. Friends would invite him to the bar, all feeling profound sympathy with him in his sorry plight. Finally, one evening, when a considerable crowd of his friends had assembled, he cheerfully suggested a drink. Half a dozen hands went into pockets for the price but he proudly waved them away and said "Gentlemen I have made my arrangements."

Colonel Rivers was much beloved by the sugar planters of Louisiana. After the old St. Charles hotel burned, in which Mrs. Rivers narrowly escaped death, he converted the old Pickwick Club, on the woods corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, into the Pickwick Hotel. One night about the middle of the eighteen nineties quite a number of us entered the hotel for rooms. It was mid-summer and in those days summer business in New Orleans hotels was slack. In the crowd were Bartons, Kempers, and Waltons, all intermarried. The clerk was arranging rooms for us when Colonel Rivers appeared and remarked, "Hell, give then the second floor, they are all brothers-in-law!" I recall that one of the party was not a brother-in-law, Charles Bodley of the Bodley Wagon Co. Beginning with his grandfather, before the Civil War, that family from Wheeling, West Virginia, furnished more sugar cane carts and wagons than all other wagon companies combined. And during the entire time, until the firm went out of business in New Orleans, the Bodleys and Kempers were most intimate friends. Mrs. Kemper and I prize most highly a clock given us on our wedding day 48 years ago, by Mr. and Mrs. James Bodley, Charles' parents. Both have long since gone to their reward. We figure that by keeping it well oiled, it will see us through.

In the mid-90s, a man named Wiggins predicted that the world would come to an end. The papers were full of it. Charlie Bodley's business card had "WAGONS" in large type at the top of it. One day, he called on an old German planter and presented his card. The planter looked at it and said "Viggins, Viggins, oh hes, I have been reading about you. Do you really expect the world to come to an end so soon?"

While a fairly good old time steam sugar mill ground perhaps 150 tons of cane a day, modern mills grind from a thousand to more than two thousand tons with single units. At one time there were more than 700 sugar mills in Louisiana; now there are scarcely more than 60. These 60 grind more cane than did the 700.(6)

Juice is limed and sulphured very much as it was in olden times. There are refinements of method but the principle is the same.

Instead of requiring hundreds of cords of wood for one planter to burn up his bagasse, this commodity now furnishes most of the fuel to operate the factory. Where available, factories will sell their bagasse to the Celotex people and burn natural gas for fuel.

The cleaned juice is now evaporated in vacuum, partially with exhaust steam and partially with live steam. Liquid boils at a lower temperature than it does in open air. Exhaust steam is but a little above boiling temperature of water (212 degrees Farenheit), hence, it could not be used to advantage to boil in open air. In vacuum, however, a very large percentage of exhaust steam's heat can be utilized in boiling cane into syrup. Likewise, the syrup is boiled into sugar in vacuum. A perfect vacuum will maintain a column of mercury about 30 inches high or a column of water about 33 feet high, mercury being more than ten times as heavy as water. A good vacuum pump can pump the mercury down about 28 inches, two degrees less than a perfect vacuum. This vacuum will permit the semi-liquid sugar to boil at a temperature of approximately 140 degrees. At this temperature and even considerably above it, boiling sugar will granulate, although it will not granulate in the open air.

In boiling down syrup, when a certain density is reached, grains will begin to appear. As the syrup becomes denser, the grains become more numerous. By regulating the heat on the pan, the sugar boiler can fix the size grain wanted, after which the "cooking" consists in making the grains absorb all the available sugar in the syrup. The sugar boiler knows the right point at which to turn off the heat, break the vacuum, and let the sugar out of the pan and into a mixer through a gate valve at the bottom. In this condition it is a thick, ugly-looking mass.

From here, it goes into centrifugals, underneath. There are cylindrical receptacles suspended on vertical shafts around which they revolve rapidly. A "charge" of sugar is drawn into a centrifugal which is then started to rotate. When it gets up to its normal speed of approximately 1800 revolutions per minute, the liquid sugar has risen, through centrifugal force, from the bottom and is pressing against a seive with which the periphery of the centrifugal is lined. The liquid which did not granulate passes through the seive, into an outer casing, to be reboiled and made into a lower grade of sugar which will be melted and regranulated, this time producing high grade sugar. There is a residue whose sugar content is not practically available. This final by-product is blackstrap, used to feed stock, or, as at present, make alcohol. The sugar which remains in the centrifugal is cut down and falls onto a traveling belt, to be conveyed elsewhere. The centrifugal process is known as drying sugar.

Standard granulated sugar cannot be made direct from cane in one process. It is not white enough nor dry enough to satisfy the eye and touch, although plenty sweet enough to satisfy the taste.

Modern Methods in the Sugar Industry (7)

The domestic sugar industry had so many powerful enemies that, if it were to survive, methods of producing sugar cheaply were necessary. Already, the labor supply was being taxed to the limit. Everything connected with the production of cotton is light, where labor is concerned. Deep breaking of the ground is not desirable. The plowing and hoeing are of the shallow, scratchy variety and the picking requires nimble fingers rather than strong backs. More than twenty times the weight is annually taken from an acre of cane land than from an acre of cotton land. To make cane grow prolifically requires deep breaking of the land, thorough and frequent cultivating and a liberal supply of fertilizer, either of the commercial variety or in the form of legumes turned under. To get the required results, modern efficient machinery is necessary, not only to grow the cane but to harvest it, as well. So we have tractors to pull all kinds of plows, cultivators, planters, fertilizer distributors, cane cutting devices, cane loading devices, wagons and all sorts of what-you-may-call-ums. Hand hoeing has not been entirely eliminated but it has been reduced to a small fraction of what it formerly was. The tender grass and weeds are being burned out of the dirt between the stalks of cane.

Small cane growers cannot generally afford these various devices but they are rapidly getting tractors, whose use is not necessarily confined to cane production and they are teaming up on much of the other apparatus.

When the cane reaches the factory, one who views it from the perspective of even a quarter of a century ago, is due for many surprises. Instead of being dumped on the ground, to be picked up and put on the carrier by hand, it is vanked out of the wagon or car or truck by a huge grab, similar in appearance to about a dozen pair of ice tongs on a shaft about ten feet long. The cane is either stored in a pile or, if there is room, dropped directly on the carrier which is made strong enough to withstand any expected weight. As this cane slowly travels towards the mill, it is chopped into pieces by a mammoth knife. It then falls through a chute into a crusher, consisting of two corrugated rollers that intermesh and crush the pieces of cane and extract about half the juice. From the crusher, the cane goes into a mill similar to the one described in the old open kettle sugarhouse. Instead of being four feet long and 28 inches in diameter, the rollers are seven feet long and 34 or 36 inches in diameter. They contain the largest shafts possible to put into such a roller shell because, when getting good extraction, which all sugar factory operators want to do, and, incidentally boast about, the strain on the shafts is very great and a break down is serious, not only in expense but particularly in time lost. There are only a limited number of days (usually between October 1 and Christmas) between the time that cane ripens in the fall and a killing freeze in the winter causes it to sour. I have started grinding as early as October 1, and I have finished as late as February 1. On neither end was there any profit. The late finish was due to repeated break downs.

Instead of one three roller mill, there are now two, three or even four, all in a row. Behind each mill, except the last one, a spray of hot water is applied to the bagasse to soak up the residue of juice which will be extracted by the succeeding mill. by this means the extraction of sugar is much increased. There are crystals of sugar in the bagasse which pressure will not remove; they must be dissolved by the hot spray. The process is called lixiviation.

In olden times we thought open kettle brown sugar pretty nearly the best thing that ever happened. Then we put in a vacuum pan and made what we called refined sugar. If we washed it enough while in the centrifugal and dried it enough it became what was called "off white" sugar, about 99 per cent pure. Except for cake making, it seemed good enough for any purpose. We would retain a certain number of barrels each season to supply the laborers on the farm who were getting about eighty cents a day during the summer months. But they demanded standard granulated sugar at about two cents a pound higher price, and we had to send to New Orleans to get if for them

A few mills equipped with especially good filtration facilities still make what they call "plantation granulated" and sell it considerably under the standard granulated market, but most of them make raw sugars which are 96 per cent pure and go to the refiners to be remelted and made into standard granulated. This requires filtration through charcoal. The bone black process uses animal charcoal and the Norrit process uses a certain patented vegetable charcoal. About 107 pounds of 96-test sugar is required to make 100 pounds of standard granulated.

I hope this extended description has not tired the reader too much, but we eat a lot of sugar, and I thought they might want to know something about how it came to be the leading agricultural industry of South Louisiana, wherein lies Bayou Teche.





THE FAMILY OF NOEL SOILEAU

By Jacqueline O. Vidrine

(Continued from Vol. XVI, No. 4)

- III. Children of Gabriel Fuselier de la Claire and Hélène Elizabeth Soileau: (The two children by his first marriage were Agricole and Ludivine.)
 - A. Helene
 - Feb. 8, 1772 (St. Francis Church, New Roads; Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives and St. Martin de Tours Church, St. Martinville, La.).
 - Unmarried. Her mother is her heir on an 1812 document in the Opelousas Archives, La. State Archives, Baton Rouge, La.
- B. Gabriel (1) bt. 1774

 - d. Oct. 20, 1820, age 46 (St. Martinville).
 - m. May 8, 1799, Basilie Ternan (St. Anne's, Morganza; Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).
- Joséphine
 - bt. May 10, 1777 (St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas, La.).
 - d. Ca. 1850
 - July 11, 1800, Henry Stagg (St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans). (2)
- Euphémie D.
 - Ca. 1778. Bt. Sept.3, 1780 (St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas, La.). m. Philippe Tebbens (no records).
- E. Eugénie
- h
 - March 8, 1804, François Joseph Dubuisson (St. Louis Cathedral, New Orleans).
 - m. Nov. 10, 1816 (contract), Louis Soileau, son of Noël Etienne and Angelique Fontenot (Opelousas Courthouse).
- F. Brigette
 - Unmarried. Her mother is her heir on an 1812 document in the Opelousas Archives.
- G. Etienne d'erjure (Versure)
 - d. Ca. Jan. 1823 (Opelousas Courthouse, probate no. 300) m. Louise Deshotels (St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas).
- H. Honoré
 - m. Oct. 2, 1811 (St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas).
- 1. See Gertrude C. Taylor, "The Legacy Of Ozenne's Island," Attakapas Gazette, XV, No. 4, 167.
- 2. The 1804 Census of New Orleans relates: Henry Stagg, merchant, age 30; 1 woman (or wife), age 20; 2 slaves.

- I. Amélie Aurore
 - m. Hilaire Gradenigo (St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas).
- Louis Variel J. h
 - April 24, 1845, age 60 (St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas).
 - Jan. 16, 1810, Fèlicité Jeansonne (St. Landry Catholic Church, Opelousas).
- K. Charles Auguste (Deutry)
 - Jan. 28, 1790 (St. Francis Church, New Roads; Baton Rouge Diocesan Archives).

 - m. Jan. 22, 1810, Sidalise Fontenot (St. Landry Catholic Church). m. April 20, 1820, Marianne Rougeau (St. Landry Catholic Church).
- Only nine children are mentioned in Gabriel Fuselier's will of August 5, 1788.(3) Louis and Charles are not listed. However, after the death of their father, Louis and Charles are named along with all others except Euphemie and Agricole, one of the two children of the first marriage. Each heir claimed 1/13 share of the estate.(4) This figure would acknowledge the eleven children of his second marriage along with the two of his first marriage (Agricole and Ludevine). Gabriel Fuselier was alive and well on Oct.10, 1789, when
- 3. See Attakapas Gazette, VII. No. 4, 181-182.
- 4. Opelousas Archives, Louisiana State Archives, Baton Rouge, November, 1812.

he settled accounts with his brother, Pierre, in Bordeaux, (5)

5. From the Archives de la Departement de la Gironde, France,

HOLD-UP ATTEMPT

An attempt was made on the 25th (of August) to rob a Louisiana Western train in Calcasieu parish by four white and three colored men, armed with carbines and knives. The train was stopped by placing a dummy on the track, and the conductor and engineer were seized, but the latter managed to get about his engine, cut loose from the train, and started for Sulphur City for help. The robbers thereupon fled, after doing no damage beyond breaking the seals on some of the freight cars.

From New Iberia Enterprise, Wednesday September 2, 1885.

REMINISCENCES of the LOST CAUSE

To my Son Ardre

MY ACTIVE SERVICE—MY CAPTURE—AND
WHAT THE CONFEDERATES ENDURED ON JOHNSON'S ISLAND

count of my experience as a soldier in Company "C," 8th Louisians Vobinteers, Stonewall Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, of which Swinton the historian, says.

"Nor can there fail to arise the image of that other Army that was the adversary of the Army of the Potornae; and white, who can ever forget that once looked upon at? That army of tattered uniforms and beight maskets—that body of incomparable unfantly—the Army of Northern Vugnus, which for four years curred the resolt on as havorate-no-noscius a constant from to the multive concentration of some

on its beyones—opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it, receiving terribly blows, did not fail to give the life; and which within all all stay straid only only an annihilation.

To related in the service on June 19, 1861, was then twenty year, as, months and territy-line dupy of age. I took past in the following engagements.

First Battle of Manassas; our regiment was assigned to a position on the extreme right of the line of battle. While we were not called upon to fire our markets, we were subjected to the artillery fire of the enemy, and were kept in expectancy until the Yankee Army was completely realed. Next-Front Royal; Winchester: 24

Winchester, Cross Keyes; Port Republic; Cold Harbor; Malvern Hill; Fredericksburg. 2d Fredericksburg; Raccoon Ford, Cedar or Shughter Mountain; Bristol Statson, 2d Manassas or Bull Run, Harper's Ferry; Sharpsburg; Gettysburg and Rappuhannock Statson.

2d Manassas or Bull Run, Harper's Ferry; Sharpsburg: Gettysbury and Rappuhannock Station.

At this last mentioned battle, I was made prisoner, as also the whole of our command. A report of the engagement published in the northern papers showed

that before our surrender that we had killed and wounded as many of the enemy as we had men on our line of battle. I was taken along with my fellow prisoners to Mashington, D. C., and longed in the Oid Capital; from thence I was transferred to the U. S. Military Prison on Johnson Island, this, situated at the point near which

Submitted by Muchael D. Wynne of Batto Rouge, La.

the harbor of Sandusky broadens as it blends with the great inland sea known as Lake Eric, and at no great distance from the scene of Perry's brilliant victory during the second war with England.

My statement falls into three phases:—My active service: my capture and deten-

tion in the Old Capitol, Washington, D. C., and my sojourn on the isolated island at the mouth of the harbor of Sandusky.

at the mouth of the harbor of Sandusky.

Each of these periods has its distinctive character fraught with privations and
sufferings, each has its records of horrors, its chronicle of agony and despair too

numerous to recount. It was hard enough to be continually on the go, fighting battles, but then, we were ready and willing at all times to strike back.

The day after the Battle of Malvern Hill, an election was held by the members of Company "C," to fill the vacancy of the lieutenancy occasioned by the death of Lieutenant L. E. LeBlanc, who was killed the day previous, to which position I was elected by my comrades; I was then acting as Sergeant Major of the regiment

having been appointed by Col. H. B. Kelly, than whom no more gallant and braver fofficer ever deve word. Good, kind, considerate, he was loved and respected by every officer and man of the 8th. It is strange, that having taken an active part in all these engagements, I should have come out unscathed—twice I was struck by spent balls, at Sharpsburg I was hit on the shoulder and at Gettivshure I was struck on the high. both causing a contu-

have come out unscathed—twice I was struck by spent balls, at SharpburgI was his not the shoulder and a Cettyshurg I was struck on the thing, bart pecusing a continuous on the shoulder and a Cettyshurg I was struck on the thing, bart pecusing a continuous blood. I may mention here, that ship of A. L. Gusman beginned to our validant officers, a cheeneler same pour et sur reproche, who was captured and made prisoner the case the case of the continuous continuo

Let us return to the chief "den of horron," to that Island on the Bay of Saududy. My life on Johnson Island was marked by suffering that was not only intense but brutal and most continuous in its character, it proved mainly from the action of two cusesd-unitg the winter, externe cold, with only scant covering and at all times removedees hunger. The forecest belat from the Canadian frontier and the continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous continuous no adequate protection against its assussite, the fury of the northern winds best upon our unprotected heads with almost resistless rage from Novemger to late in March One primitive store was our only defense against the flerenness of the cold, our allottnent of fire wood lasting only about five to six hours during the day; no one can integrate the authorities of the description of the protection of th

named next cause of intense suffering was hunger, this never abstact there was no repelle, even it also per who fit is and dersand of food that would vanish like the spectral illusions of the desert. Our minimum of rations was given out at about non one very day; every prisoner received a half last of bread, coarse and repellant save to the famished and a moned of pork, so, fit and salby it was nauscous even to the hungry men who drew their fleeling wigor from its poor nattrike power, just enough was allowed to each man to maintain life; the amount of food allowed seemed to have been determined with an unsurpassed refinement of cruelty. When

on Saturdays a double ration (for Saturday and Sunday) was served at noon, I was

so featured by hunger, that as a rule, I decoured both before the setting of the sun dar forms them until the Mondly next, I existed without a moreal to est, and this storm of torture lasted until the close of the war, when I was released in the latter part of June, 1865, and reached my June in July, 1865, after four years of absence. Such is the story of my life as a prisoner of war in the hands of the United States, and June Ochristian enough to say: "Forget and Forgisca."



MILITARY RECORD OF PIERRE D. OLIVIER

SOLDIER'S

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From Andrew B. Booth, comp., Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Communits, Vol. III-Bk, 2 (New Orleans, La., 1920), p. 20,

APPLICATION FOR PENISON.

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THE FAMILY OF PIERRE D. OLIVIER Andre Olivier, to whom Pierre Duclosel Olivier addresses his "Memory of a Lost Cause," was the sixth and youngest child of Pietre Olivier and Corinne Bossier. A lifetime resident of St. Martinville, Pierre Olivier duClosel Officier was a noted historian and the operator of the Evangeline Museum in that town. He died January 2, 1980, at the age of 90. Marie-Mapdaline Mandeville M. March 2, 1783 Charles St. Maurice Oliver Alexander Devince Bienvenu Marie J. Aspasio Bienvenu M. March 18, 1873 Henrictic Latil M. Nov. 12, 1839 Pierre Olivier duClosel Anne Broussard (of Acadia) M. July 8, 1794 Eugêne -(of Pointe Coupée) Margaret Decoux George -Charlotte Julie Labbé (of Pointe Coupée) Henry -M. Nov 27, 1866 Pierre Nemesis Bossler Louise -(of St. John) Eliza -Marguerate Borne M. 1810 André -(of Natches) Marie Guidry Marie Modeste Borda Corinne Bossler M. May 1837 (of St. John) (of St. John) Catherine Tregue (of St. John) Marie-Coralie Weber M. 1804 (of St. John) Agnes Rodrigue (of St. John) Marie-Joseph Darvin (of St. John)



François Térence Begnaud

Born in St. Martin Parish, August 27, 1816, he was the son of François Begnaud and Mélanie Robichot. He was a major in the Attakapas

militia.

François Térence Begnaud married Eugénie Constantin in 1835 and settled on a cotton farm near Scott, Louisiana, where he died at his home on May 24, 1886. (Photo courtery Charles T. Begnaud)

The Begnaud Family Four Generations In Louisiana

By Lurnice Begnaud (Continued from Vol. XVI, No. 2) FOURTH GENERATION

IV. AI-b. Children of Zepherin and Angela Guilbeaux (1) Jean-Louis b. Sept. 4, 1849 (BBchtv.l, p. 20).

(2) Boy (unnamed)

b. March 31, 1851, age 15 days (SMch:v.5, p. 201).

(3) Edouard
b.—————, d. ca. 1920.
m. April 15, 1873 (BB), Carmelite Babb.
m. Nov. 10, 1910 (Lch: no. 9037), Mercedes Trahan, dau. of Cleomure and

(4) Louisianese
b. ————, d. —————,
m. May 30, 1870 (BBch.v.1, p. 38), Jacques Delhomme, son of Jacques and
ans Aline Domingeaux. b. Sept. 12, 1850 (BBch.v.1, p. 36).

 Joseph Adam
 Nov. 17 1856 (BBch.v.l, p. 46). d. Nov. 10, 1941 (SM).
 m. Feb. 19, 1878 (L), Honora Breaux, dau. of Joseph Sosthene and Elizabeth Pelletier.
 b. July 27, 1862 (Lch.v.6, no. 109). d. Jan. 10, 1943 (SM).

(6) Celemine
 b. ca. 1858. d. April 2, 1933 (BBch:v.3, p. 146).
 m. Aug. 2, 1880 (BBch:v.1, p. 274), Honora Breaux, son of Joseph Sosthene

and Elizabeth Pelletier. b. Aug. 1859 (Lch.v.6, no. 114). d. -----
(7) Herminie
b. July 16, 1860 (BBch:v.1, p. 8). d. June 10, 1936 (BBch: v.3, p. 181).

b. July 16, 1860 (BBch.v.l, p. 8). d. June 10, 1936 (BBch. v.3, p. 181).
m. July 19, 1882 (BBch.v.3, p. 64). Emile Bergeron, son of Educardand Françoise Breaux. b. Oct.1, 1862 (BBch: v.1, p. 30). d. Nov. 22, 1945 (BBch: v.3, p. 210).

Hermina
 Feb. 26, 1863 (BBCh: v.1, p. 32). d.
 Dec. 27, 1883 (BBch: v.3, p. 117), Lufroi Sonnier, son of Euclid and Résida Landry.
 Nov. 16, 1871 (GCch: v.2, no. 223).

sida Landry . b. Nov. 16, 1871 (G.C.Er. V., 100. 223).

Several corrections should be used in Part 1 of "Pto Family of Phenoid Regulard." Item Loci should reast Pierre, to an app. 15, 1633. In the Prime "Prior Contention of the Regular Family." (papt 3), the boy identified as 18th Old to an app. 15, 1633. In the Prime "Prior Contention of the Regular Family." (papt 3), the boy identified as 18th Old to an app. 15, 1033. In the Prime "Prior Contention of Family of Family of Section 15, 1033. In the Prime Transfer of Prior Prime Prior Prime Prior Prime Prior Prime Prior Prime Prior Prime P

(9) Marie-Philosia

b. Oct. 14, 1865 (BBch: v.1, p. 51)

mt. Dec. 10, 1885 (BBch: v.3, p. 181), Eugéne Fournier, son of Prosper and

Brigette Joffroi. b. Vermilion Parish. d. -

(10) Child

Ocv. 11, 1867, age 1 month (BBCg: v.1, p. 30).

(11) Angelle

Children of Zepherin and Emma Pelletier (12) Apolina

h. Oct. 6, 1865 (Lch: v.6. no. 8), d. -----

m. Feb. 16, 1896 (BBch: v.3, p. 112), Arthur Dugas, son of Arthur and

(13) Hypolite b. July 7, 1870 (BBch: v.1, p. 144). d. Sept. 12, 1942 (SMch: v.2, p. 6). Feb. 5, 1896 (Lethse: no. 5355 1-2), Marie Alzina Domingue, dau of Vin-

cent and Cecelia Mouton. b. March 9, 1877 (Lch: v.7 p. 232). d. July

(14) Adolphina

Feb. 6, 1882 (BBch: v.1, p. 186). d. March 11, 1950 (SMch: v.2, p. 20) Nov.20, 1890 (BBch: v.2, P. 396), Jules Domingue, son of William and Mary Hidalgo. b. Sept. 22, 1861 (Lch: v.6, no. 151), d. Sept. 30, 1935 (SMch: v.1, p. 72).

Nov. 10, 1878 (BBch: v.l. p. 136). d. July 15, 1942 (L.St.Gch: v.l. p.

m. Jan.23, 1896 (Lethse: no. 5570), Eva Dugas, dau of Arthur and Clarissa Guidry - b. March 23, 1873 (Lch: v.7, p. 144), d. Oct. 13, 1939 (L.St. G: v.1. n. 10).

(16) Hermance

b. Feb.13, 1876 (BBch: v.1, p. 76).

May 15, 1897 (Lch: v.7, p. 64), Moise Dugas, son of Arthur and Clarirea Guidey

(17) Angella

b. Feb. 15, 1882 (BBch: v.2, p.165). d. Dec. 29, 1952 (SM). Feb. 15, 1905 (SMch: v.1, p. 10), Emile Domingue, son of Eusebe and Marsilia Landry. b. Feb. 23, 1884 (Lch: v.9, p. 7). d. Aug. 23, 1962 (SM)

IV. AI-c Children of Godfroi and Susan Thibodeaux

(1) Joseph Alcide March 7, 1887 (SMch: v.10, no. 406). d. Oct. 2, 1864 (BBch: v.1, p. 19)

- (2) Marie-Eudolie b. Sept. 5, 1858 (BBch; v.1, p. 54). m. Feb. 11, 1879 James Cole, son of John and Sophie Stoke.

- (3) Rousseau
- - b. Feb. 13, 1861 (BBch: v.1, p. 13). d. Oct.2, 1864 (BBch: v.1, p. 19).

- (4) Aristide

- Nov. 18, 1884 (BBch: v.3, p. 147), Elodie Dupuis, dau. of Alexandre and

- Marie Semère.
- IV.AI-f Children of Lastie and Eliza Gautreaux
 - (1) Marie-Elmire
 - - Aug.26, 1862 (BBch: v.1, p. 29)
 - (2) Marie-Idéa
 - March 12, 1864 (BBch: v.1, p. 38). d. May 8, 1945 (BBch: v.3, p. 208).
 - Sept. 19, 1892 (BBch: v.2, p. 45a), John Matta, son of Joseph and Mary
 - Kalet. b. Greece. m. May 21, 1920 (BBch: v .-- , p. 281), Luke Doré, son of Adieu and Mal-

June 2, 1867 (BBch; v.1, p. 71).

Feb. 9, 1873 (BBch: v.1, p. 204).

Angelina Page. (8) Armance

May 31, 1869 (BBCh: v.1, p. 110).

Ella Pike, b. 1871 Arnaudville, d. 1951 (BB),

April 23, 1871 (BBch: v.1, p. 159). d. Oct. 18, 1948 (BBCh: v.3, p. 222). Sept. 3, 1869 (BBch: v.1, p. 324), Leonard Coles, son of Benjamin and

m. Jan. 18, 1896 (BBch: v.2, p. 105), Robert Corkerham, son of Allison and

b. Dec. 7, 1895 (BBch: v.1, p. 127). d. July 14, 1876 (BBch: v.1, p. 45).

May 6, 1879 (BBch: v.2, p. 62). d. Nov. 1, 1963 (Lafayette). Jan. 19, 1901 (BBch: v.4, p. 23), Lelia Coles, dau. of Joseph Benjamin and Ella Pike. b. Jan.2, 1881. d. May 1, 1968 (Lafayette).

(4) Marie-Louise

(5) Alcide

(6) Laurence

(7) Alzélie

(9) Joseph Husville

- vina Judice, b. ca. 1871.

- (3) Joseph Ovide
- b. Aug. 28, 1865 (BBch: v.1, p. 48).

Attakapas Gazette

(10) Albert March 8, 1881 (BBch; v.2, p. 116). d. 1964 (BB). June 29, 1903 (BBch: v.4, p. 346), Delphine Webb, dau. of Alcide and Eurzerole Broussard, b. Dec. 19, 1874 (BBch: v.1, p. 144), d .----

(11) Godfroi

April 18, 1883 (BBch: v.2, p. 213).

IV.A9-a Children of Jean-Lucius and Uranie Roy (1) Marie-Clarissa

b. March 25, 1880 (ARNch: v.3, p. 266). d. May 18, 1881 (ARNch: v.1, p.53)

(2) Joseph

 Jan. 19, 1882 (GCch: v.3, p. 165). (3) Maurice Robert

b. Feb. 1, 1887 (ARNch: v.4, p. 192). d. June 26, 1944 (BBch: v.3, p. 204). (4) Marie-Paolita

b. Nov. 1893 (ARN).

IVA9-b Children of Cornelius and Leocadie Champagne

(1) Henry Sept. 21, 1882 (BBch: v.2, p. 178). d. May 30, 1885 (BBch: v.4, p. 284).

(2) Paul Armand b. Aug. 23, 1884 (BBch: v.2, p. 171). m. April 15, 1912 (CACROch: v.3, p. 204), Cora Bernard, dau. of Félix and Clarissa Guilheaux.

Nov.30, 1886 (BBch: v.2, p. 372). m. Feb. 8, 1905 (BBch: v.--, p. 147), Alcibiade Green, son of Daniel and

Philosie Hébert.

v.2, p. 372). d. July 17, 1976 (BBch: v.4, p. 45).

(4) Laurent July 27, 1890 (BBch: v.3, p. 102). d. Dec. 7, 1957 (BB).

m. July 21, 1911 (BBch: v.3, p. 346), Isabelle Broussard, dau. of Ovide and Blanche Thibodeaux. b. March 1, 1889 (BBch; v.3, p. 44), d. Sept. 11, 1977 (BB).

(5) Louise b. March 30, 1891 (BBch: v.3, p. 159). d. July 14, 1976 (BBch: v.4, p. 43). Sept. 14, 1914 (BBch: p. 61), Alphonse Melancon, son of Tréville and

Elsie Calais. b. Nov. 7, 1886 (BBch: v.2, p. 372). d. Nov. 7, 1886 (BBch:

(6) Valex

July 21, 1894 (BBch: v.3, p. 120). d. Jan. 25, 1932 (BBch.v.3, p. 141). Dec. 26, 1914 (BBCh: p. 66), Marie Broussard, dau, of Ovide and Blanche Thibodeaux. b. ca. 1893. d. March 8, 1974 (BBch: v.4, p. 39).

(7) Leo Abel

 Sept. 8, 1896 (BBCh; v.3, p. 175). d. April 3, 1965 (BBch; v.4, p. 19). m. Feb. 3, 1921 (BBCh: p. 195), Jeanne Green, day of Cable and Elise Gonsourand. b. July 15, 1898 (BB).

(8) Jeanne

Feb.3, 1898 (BBCh: v.3, p. 64).

m. Jan. 16, 1916 (BBch: p. 88), Adelma Paul Cormier, son of Adelma Paul and Adele Ellisia Guidry. b. ca. 1885' d. July 14, 1958 (BBch: v.4, p.4) (9) Marie-Clothilde (Claudia)

 July 3, 1899 (BBch: v.3, p. 171). d. May 16, 1927 (BBch: v.3, p. 112). m. Jan. 18, 1916 (BBch: p. 90), Noah Cormier, son of Adelma Paul and Adele Ellisie Guidry, b. ca. 1894.

(10) Marie-Beulah Dec. 21, 1902 (BBch: p. 27).

IV.A9-h Children of Peter Lee and Germaine Richard (1) Paul Wade b. Feb. 28, 1897 (BBCh: v.3, p. 31). d. Aug. 25, 1897 (BB).

(2) Madge Germaine April 28, 1899 (BBch; v.3, p. 100).

m. July 18, 1919 (BBch: p. 161), Robert Angelle, son of Drozin and Agnes Guidry. b. Aug. 26, 1896. d. Dec. 22, 1979 (BBCh: v.5, p. 3).

(3) Mae

Feb. 23, 1901 (BBCh; v.4, no. 69).

(4) Grace Ann

b. July 18, 1903 (BBch: v.4, no. 78). d. Oct. 30, 1976 (BBch: v.4, p. 45).

(5) Wesley Adam

 Oct. 27, 1904 (BBch: v.4, no. 13). d. Feb. 19, 1958 (BB). m. June 2, 1929 (St.M Cthse: no. 13328), Nelda Erwin, dau. of Sam and Leola Smith, b. June 1, 1908.

IVA 9-i Children of Joseph Willism and Isabelle Broussard

(1) Hilda Jan. 2, 1901 (BBch: no. 131). d. Jan. 2, 1979 (BB).

m. April 21, 1926 (BBCh: p. 281, no. 20), Alfred Guidry, son of Joseph and Marie Guidry. b. 1895 (Church Point).

(2) William Rex b. Aug. 15, 1902 (BB)

m. Sept. 2, 1925 (BBch: p. 268, no. 33), Evelyn Dauterive, dau. of Décomene and Claire Amy, b. 1908 (Arnaudville).

(3) Robert Francis

Feb. 21, 1904 (BBch: no. 68). d. June 27, 1970 (BBCh: v.4, p. 31).

m. Feb.28, 1925 (StMCthse: no. 12670). Etta Gillard, dau, of Hervillen and Célemine Castille, b. Nov. 4, 1904.

(4) George

June 13, 1906 (BBch: p. 115, no. 174). d. Dec. 14, 1974(BB).

m. July 27, 1949 (StMCthse: no. 18049), Velma Trahan, dau. of Galbert and

(5) James

(6) Marie-Lena Isabelle

(1) Alfred

(CACROch: v.1, p. 44).

(2) Félix v. 6, p. 12).

(3) Laurent

d. Sept. 30, 1868 (Lafayette). (4) Amelia

(5) Marie-Louise

Mathilda Broussard, b. ca. 1917 (Lafavette). b. Nov. 30, 1909 (BBch: p. 262). d. March 9, 1979 (BB).

b. Aug. 26, 1913 (BBch; no. 166). m. March 7, 1942 (SMCthse; no. 16152). Thomas Nicol Ritchey, son of David St. Claire and Kathryn Hébert. b. June 2, 1908 (Valley City, N.D.).

IVBI-b Children of Pothin Toledano and Leontine LeBlanc

 ca. 1868. d. March 9, 1889 (CACROch: v.1, p.42). m. Feb. 12, 1889 (CACROch: v.2, p. 73) Marie Benoit, dau. of Rosemond and Estelle Breaux. b. Aug 12, 1872 (LCh; v.7, p. 44). d. May 1, 1889

Dec. 4, 1870 (Lch; v.7, p. 8), d. March 6, 1935 (Lch; v.6, p. 16),

Dec. 4, 1890 (CH: v.7, p. 87), Elina Mouton, dau, of Etienne and Rémesia Broussard. b. July 1, 1873 (Lch: v.7, p. 108), d. Oct. 31, 1933 (Lch:

Nov. 23, 1872 (Lch: v.7, p. 84). d. Dec. 21, 1924 (Lafavette).

m. Aug. 16, 1892 (CACROch: v.2, p. 129), Alice Landry, dau. of Jules and Marguerite Azoline Landry. b Aug. 17, 1877 (CACROch: v.3, p. 123).

Aug.22, 1875 (Lch: v.7, p. 174). d. Feb. 7, 1877 (Lch: v.4, p. 204)

Sept. 5, 1879 (Lch: v.8, p. 47). d. March 9, 1889 (Lafavette).

- 1882 (Lafayette). (7) (7) Emelie
- b. 1885 (Lafavette).

(6) Joseph

- IVB2-j Children of Adam and Alice Knott
 - (1) Robert
 - m. Jan. 18, 1919 (CACROch: v.1, p. 74), Althea HArdy, dau, of René and Philomene Préjean. b. ca. 1901.
 - (2) Maurice
 - b. June 16, 1900 (Arnaudville). m. Jan. 30, 1920 (CaCROch: v.l. p. 80). Euchariste Hardy, dau, of René

b. Sept.28, 1898 (Arnaudville),

- and Euchariste Préjean. b. ca. 1902.
- July 29, 1902 (Arnaudville). m. May 30, 1930 (SMCthse: no. 13549). Marie Loula Steck, dau, of Henry
- and Thérèse Noël., b. ca. 1912.
- (4) Michel
- b. April 30, 1904 (Arnaudville), d. in infancy. (5) Moise
- b. Sept. 13, 1907 (Arnaudville).
 - May 19, 1910 (Arnaudville). Eunice Arnaud, dau. of Amilicar and --
 - (7) Marie-Beulah
 - b. Aug. 9, 1912 (Arnaudville).
 - Dec. 21, 1933 (SMCthse: no. 4168). Maurice Taylor, son of Berthemence and
 - Adrienne Arnaud, b. ca. 1908. Sept. 9, 1953 (SMCthse: no. 19160), Leo Arnaud, son of George and Alziro Arnaud
- (8) Aurelje June 22, 1915 (Arnaudville).
- June 23, 1937 (SMCthse: no. 14932), Lillie Guilbeau, dau. of Roland and Louisiana Olivier, b. ca. 1917
- (9) Angella
 - Nov. 1, 1917 (Arnaudville). m. Dec. 22, 1936 (SMCthse: no. 14817), Cléopha Hébert, son of Cléopha
 - and Rita Robin h ca 1914 June 16, 1920 (Arnaudville).
 - (10) Beunice

(6) Alex

Attakapas Gazette 138 m. 1942 (Cecilia), Joseph Artigue, son of Joseph and Marie Wyble.

(113 Alma

b. ca. 1926 (Arnaudville).

m. Aug. 4, 1948 (SMCthse: no. 17811), Louis Courville, son of Eclus and Blanche Courville. b. ca. 1929.

IVB3-e Children of Honoré and Azema Martin

(1) Emile

b. Feb. 20, 1876 (Lch: v.7, p. 191). d. Feb. 28, 1928.

Dec. 26, 1897 (Lch: v.7, p. 156), Ernestine LeBlanc, dau. of Ernest and Mathilde Benoit. b. March 19, 1879 (CACROch: v.1, p. 71). d. Dec. 2, 1968 (Lch: v.7 p. 68).

(2) Maurice Dec. 27, 1900 (CACROch: v.3, p. 78), Elvia Richard, Dau. of Vilear and

Mathilde Mendoza. b. Feb. 8, 1885 (CACROch: v.2, p. 40). d. Jan. 20, 1939 (SCTch: v.2, p. 39). (3) Elmire Feb. 9, 1880 (Lch: v.8, p. 74). d. Jan. 4, 1968).

Feb. 16, 1878 (Lch: v.7, p. 261). d. Jan. 14, 1927 (SCTch: v.1, p. 58).

m. Aug. 14, 1907 (SCTch: v.l., p. 34), Alcide Louvière, son of Eloi and Elina Martin. b. May 5, 1882. d. Jan. 3, 1951 (Lch: v.7, p. 1).

(4) Jean-Ulinor May 3, 1882 (Lch: v.8, p. 174). d. Feb.2, 1974.

m. Sept. 5, 1906 (CACROch: v.3, p. 15), Laure Bacque, dau. of Pierre and Edmonia Préjean. b. July 25, 1885. d. Dec.1, 1957.

(5) Henry b. April 2, 1884. d. May 3, 1885.

(6) Marie-Lelia

b. Dec. 19, 1886 (Lch. v.5, p. 65). d. July 22, 1977 (SCTch. v.3, p.7). m. Nov. 16, 1910 (SCTch: v.1, p. 72), Galbert Broussard, son of Telesmar

and Malvina Olivier. b. Dec. 30, 1890. d. Feb. 19, 1958. (7) Marie-Nedia

 Feb. 17, 1889 (Lch: v.9, p. 125). d. Dec. 31, 1974 (Lafayette). m. Sept. 27, 1920 (Lch: v.8, p. 375), Otto Bernard, son of Désire and Victorine Landry. b. Oct. 14, 1885. d. Feb. 27, 1954 (Lafayette).

(8) Saul July 13, 1891 (Lch; v.9, p. 195). d. July 19, 1957 (Port Arthur). m. Nov. 16, 1911 (SCTch: v.1, p. 83), Lourdes Trahan. b. Dec. 25, 1898,

d. March 2, 1975.

(9) Laurence b. June 20, 1895 (Lafayette). d. Aug. 19, 1895 (Lch: v.4, p. 358).

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Children of Honoré and Josephine Pellesier (10) Hortense

March 30, 1897 (Lch: v.10, no. 138); d. June 10 1979 (Lafavette).

m. Jan. 23, 1922 (SCTch: v.1, p. 227), Joseph Norton Gardiner, son of William James and Eugénie Marsh. b. May 6, 1892 (St. Landry Parish). d. April 28, 1959 (Lch: v.7, p. 21).

(11) Mamie Adeliade

b. Feb. 28, 1899 (Lafayette).

m. Aug. 18, 1893 (New Orleans), James Barry, son of James and Mary Ann O' Malley. b. Feb. 9, 1889 (Wexford County, Ireland). d. Jan. 10, 1961.

(12) Francis (Frank)

April 30, 1901 (Lch: v.11, no. 1).

Nov. 3, 1927 (Port Arthur), Aline Devillier, dau. of Tulus Coulon and Carmelite Devillier. b. Sept. 17, 1903 (Port Barre).

(13) Alfred

b. Oct. 22, 1903. d. 1905.

(14) Marie

b. Dec. 8, 1905.

m. June 2, 1932 Curtis Rodemacher, son of Gustave and Rosa Broussard. b. Dec.5, 1905 (West Lake), d. March 1, 1968 (Lch; v.7, p. 42).

(15) Charles

Inue 17, 1908

May 10, 1936, Mae LeBlanc, dau, of Eraste and Anthenaise Duhon, b.

May 28, 1892. (16) Ethel

b. Sept. 3, 1910.

m. March 13, 1933, Paul James LeBlanc, son of Honoré and Euphemie Mou-

ton. b. May 28, 1898. d. Feb. 27, 1951 (Lch: v.7, p.1).

(16) Philomene Mabel

May 23, 1913

Oct. 8, 1946, Walter August Eberle, son of Stephan and Marie Zurcher. b. Aug. 23, 1903, Einsiedeln, Switzerland.

(SCTch: v 3 n 35)

IVC1-e Children of Joseph and Ophelia Boudreaux

(1) Noemi Celestine

Oct. 23, 1880 (Lch: v.8, p. 112), d. May 28, 1933 (Lch: v.6, p. 11).

m. Nov. 15, 1899 (Lch: v.7, p. 211), Leon Maurice Domingue, son of Antoine and Alice Richard. b. Jan. 1879. d. Aug.15, 1959.

(2) Joseph Alexandre

b. Aept. 17, 1883 (Lch: v.8, p. 215), Noemi Martin, dau. of Adelma and Irma Broussard. b. July 30, 1886 (Lch: v.9, p. 54). d. Aug. 27, 1967

(3) Jean-Zepherin

- b. Oct.11, 1887 (Lch: v.9, p. 84). d. Feb., 1919 (SCTch: v.1, P.34).
 - m. Jan. 24, 1906 (SCTch: v.1, p. 19), Elita Préjean, dau. of Dupré and Fodora Richard. b. March 11, 1889 (CACROch: v.2, p. 12). d. March 18 1961. (SCTch: v.2, p. 26).

(To be continued)



SECOND GENERATION

Adolph Begnaud, son of Alexandre Narcisse and Hortense Patin.



THIRD GENERATION

Alexandre Begnaud, son of Adolph (above) and Julio Chiasson.

OUR LADY'S BELL*

By Leo V. Murphy

In 1755 some 6,000 Acadians were deported from Nova Scotia by the British and stirthueted mongo the English cobonies. In time, some of these unfortunate people made their way to be with their fellow countrymen in South Louislana, but after 1763, some 800 returned to New Brunswick. This deportation is the theme of Longellow's Eunquellenwish we all know so well. however, the history of these innoceat people of Acadia holds more drama than Longfellow was able to put into his poem. Of these, the story of Our Lady's bell is one of the most inferential

In the autumn of 1755, news of the impending deportation from Grand Pre was brought by friendly Indians to Port Royal, the capital of Acadia. Consternation reigned among the people in the settlements beside the Vieux Bassin.

"The English soldiers are on the way!" cried the Micmacs. "They are coming

"The English soldiers are on the way!" cried the Micmacs. "They are coming over the trails and by ships. They will be here in a few days!"

Panic seized the peasants. Only too well did they realize that a fate similar to that meted out the the habitants at Grand Pre awaited them.

Just across the river from Port Royal stood a thriving settlement called Doucette's Point. It had its own church, Notre Dame, and the cure who was in charge had lived there nearly 50 years. Over 80 now, he was heartbroken when he learned of the impending tragedy.

"There is little we can do," he said to his flock. "Even though the Indians should help us, we could never hope to defeat the English soldiers. To hide in the woods would mean that we should never again dare show ourselves in public lest we apprehended and put to death. It is necessary that we resign ourselves to our fate. Let us submit peacefully. Then perhaps our families will not be separated as they were at Grand Peo."

ings were al Granu rive.

Preparations were but the Micmaca, household goods were packed into boxes, their pattures and given to the Micmaca, household goods were packed into boxes, boxes but the packed with the packed goods. At night scouts, because the packed with the packed goods are packed to the packed goods. At night scouts because the packed goods were packed woods. When the latter were within a day's march of the village, the priest assembled his people in the church for Mass.

"This is the last time we shall gather here," he said sadly. "This is truly His Last Supper. You will all receive His Body and Blood this morning. Afterwards we shall burn the building to the ground. Not a stock of it must remain standing. Not a remnant of its furnishings must be left to be defiled by the invader."

When Mass was ended he summoned the boys and men to his side. "Take these, make a pile of them, and burn them," he instructed, handing them the vestments, altar linens, missal, in fact everything which had been used in the little edifice for so many energations.

"Submitted by Beryl L. Sauce Stiles of Gautier, Miss., as sent to her by her "Cousin" Donald A. Therisult of Amapoils Royal, Nova Scotia. This example of Acadian folklore was previously published in the Elkon of Montreal. Canada, and the Carloide Direct of St. Poul, Mannesota. 142

He carried out the chalice, the monstrance and the ciborium. These he laid reverently on the earth at some distance from the building. "We shall bury them," he announced. "No alien hands shall ever touch them." Then in a voice of defiant determination he gave a new command: "Climb to

the church tower and take down the bell."

"The bell?"

"It is the cloche de Notre Dame, our Lady's bell. It called us to worship her Son, here in the wilderness. It pealed from a belfry in France for over a century before it was brought to Acadie. It is a blessed thing and it must never be turned to profane uses. Make haste. Take it down. We have no time to lose."

The bell was large and heavy but the men succeeded in lowering it to the ground. Its metal tongue clanged as it was being moved, and the aged curé, kneeling, his people about him, recited the Angelus as they had done so many times in the past when its silvery notes rang out.

Side by side with his loving children he burrowed great holes in the soil. The sacred vessels were hidden deep in the earth near the shore and the freshly turned sods covered with moss and branches. Flames licked the building.

The soldiers arrived near midday. The Acadians amidst the blackened ruins of their village met them calmly, their curé at their head. Little was said. The English officer in charge was not unkind. Neither was he angry that the settlement had been destroyed. He understood the feelings of his captives and was anxious to make their expulsion as easy as possible. He had a duty to perform and, much as he disliked it, he must discharge it. When the priest petitioned him for mercy, he listened respectfully and promised to keep the various families intact. He praised

the abbe's wisdom in having counseled his flock to obedience. A message was sent to the ships which had arrived in the bay, and by nightfall the people of Doucette's Point were aboard. The priest remained on shore till the end. When the moment came for him to embark, he collapsed. Thus he died, a smile on his lips, his glassy eyes fixed on the shore near the holy vessels and the

The boats sailed the daybreak for Pennsylvania. There the exiles from Dou-

cette's Point found refuge with kindly Quakers. One of the exiles never became adjusted to his new surroundings. Burned into

his memory, too, was that day he had helped to take down our Lady's bell from the tower of the Church of Notre Dame. So he resolved to go back to rescue the bell from its resting place. It would ring from another steeple; it would be again as of old, the voice of God; it would be the cloche de Notre Dame.

The Evangeline country was far away and he was poor. Yet he was not discouraged working late and early, saving every penny, ferreting out every bit of

information concerning conditions in his beloved Nova Scotia.

Years dragged on. Troubled beset him. His hair grew white, his step feeble, but his eyes still glowed with keen determination. Finally when he was past 60 he was ready for the great adventure.

To conserve his resources, he journeyed on foot through the wilderness till he came to Maine. Then across rivers and lakes he made his way by canoe to New Brunswick, over the mainland to Nova Scotia, and finally to the beloved valley of Acadie.

The ground where the treasures were buried was now private property. He purchased it and his English-speaking neighbors received him courteously into their midst; but old Matthieu Doucette kept his precious secret. He crected a cabin near the hallowed spot where he believed the bell and the

He erected a cabin near the hallowed spot where he believed the bell and the vessels to be.

He began digging at night by the light of the stars, and when his pick struck the solid metal of the bell, his joy knew no bounds. Hastily replacing the earth, he began searching for the sacred vessels. He wasn't sure of the exact spot where the cure had secreted them, and lone weeks of labor proved fruitless.

At last he found them, undamaged, snugly reposing in their metal containers.

After that he dreamed constantly of turning them over to the proper Church authorities. But there was much to be done first. He must bolster his dwindling resources, for after having paid for the land he had little money left, and winter was at hand. But his heart was light.

As the months passed he learned that there were several Acadian families living beside the Baie Sainte Marie nearly 100 miles distant. Like himself, they, too, had wandered back from exile, and, finding their former lands inhabited by new settlers, had built homes on the shores of the great inland has west of Port Royal.

They were very poor and eked out a bare existence by fishing; yet they had constructed a church in the midst of their tiny cabins. Priests came a few times

Order the Computer of the Comp

they were members of his own race. He was deeply touched by their heroic strugles, and resolved to give them his beloved bell for their church. So when he returned to Doucette's Point he dug it up and, hiring a wagon and a yoke of oxen, hauled it over the rough wood trails to the settlements.

With ereat ceremony and rejoicing our Lady's hell was hung in the church tower

which was at once creted for it, and when the priest came again for Mass it pealed joyously in the clear, still morning, as it had done so often in the past at Doucette's Point. On the altar that day were the chalic and ciborium and monstrance which the saintly old cure had saved from the invader.

Matthieu Doucette sold his place at Doucette's Point and joined his Acadian compatriots beside the Baie Sainte Marie. He lived to be over 90 and saw the "habitation" grow to a thiriwing village. His chief pleasure was to sit in the shadow of the church, rechristened Notre Dame, and wait for the musical chiming of our Lady's bell at Angulus time.

Today the whole section of Nova Scotia from Digby to Yarmouth is a prosperous Catholic land of pretty villages and bustling towns, dotted with schools, churches, and convents. The first rude chapel where Matthieu's bell hung has long since been replaced by a stately edifice high on a hill overlooking St. Mary's Bay.

T D COOK ENIMERATOR		CENSUS OF THE V	CENSUS OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF OPELOUSAS	S	JUNE 1, 1880	1880
Householder	Age	Relationship to Householder	Occupation	Person's place of Birth	Father's place of Birth	Mother's place of Birth
				Town	Tenn.	Tenn.
Manage Manage	36		Teacher	T GITTE		Tonn
Hayes, Margaret Mr.	40	Sister	Assistant Teacher	Tenn.	Tenn.	T -
Lery, Piles J.	, :	Boarder	At School	La.	Germany	T. G.
Pass, Harriet	1	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	At School	La.	La.	La.
Smith, Maggie	0 5	Dograci		Conn.	Conn.	Conn.
Cartis, Franklin	20	Dograni	Doileged Employee	S, C,	Conn.	Eng.
Frank R.	34	Boarder	A+ Home	S, C,	Conn.	Eng.
Maria L.	24	Boarder	At Home	England	England	England
Bronson, Martha B.	09	Eografer	ST HOUSE	La.	Canada	La.
Dreson, Comelus	33		THE PARTY	10	T.a.	La.
Isora A.	33	Wife	Housekpr.	1.0	La.	La.
Morton E.	=	Son	At School		T.o.	La.
W. Jeon W.	σ	Son	At School	. P	1	To
Deducer R	. [-	Son	At School	La.	- F	To a
Models of	4	Son		La.	100.	To
comenus c.		Son		La.	ra.	T =
Jesse C.	4 >	Mines	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Lambert, Rosa	9 :	Miece	At School	La.	La.	La.
Clark, Julia	77	Niece	Betcher	La.	La.	La.
Carriere, Onezime	69		TI	La.	La.	La.
Azelie	52	Wife	Housekpr.	T.o.	La.	La.
Charles	19	Son	At Home	La	La.	La.
Olivia	22	Daughter	At Home	T.s.	N.J.	Penn.
Parrott, Eliza M	16		Housekpr.	Δ 12	Va.	va.
Bailey, Maria L.	61		Keeps Boarding House	Minn	Ga.	Ala.
Thomas F.	97	Son	Well Borer	A = b	Ga.	Ala.
Georgiana	19	Daughter	At Home	1 -		La.
Casan Willie	20	Boarder	At Leisure	- Programma	Awk	Miss.
Thomas Thomas	2	Grandchild	At School	La.	DIR.	
Love, indinas	-		Printer	Ky.	P.A.	
Marsh, James 1.	7 0	Tara Co.	Housekpr.	Ohio	Ohio	Chic
Rosa D.	67	n Tre		Kansas	Ky.	Ohio
Farry	00	Son		Texas	Ky.	Oblo
Ward	2	Son	Note ry Public	La.	La.	La.
Perreault, William	22		Hones of the	La.	La.	In.
Victorine	42	Mother	Housever	i		

Arthur J.	19	Brother	Cigarist	La.	La.	La.
GII, May	ıc	Adopted Daughter	ter	La.	La.	La.
Lefebvre, Paul	44		Accountant	La.	La.	La.
Constance	31	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	La.	La.
John	11	Nephew	At School	La.	La.	La.
Couturier, George	19	Mcphew	Accountant	La.	Martinique	La.
Chachere, Theodore	20		Dry Goods Merchant	La.	La.	La.
Gementine	47	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	La.	La.
Forner	21	Son	Clerk	La.	La.	La.
Gustave	19	Son	Clerk	La.	La.	La.
Eugene	10	Son	At School	La.	La.	La.
Beaurepas	13	Son	At School	La.	La.	La.
Mayer, Rudolph	46		Professor of Music	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
Mary	40	Wife	Teacher	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
Fredrick	21	Son	Teacher	La.	Bavaria	Ireland
Charles	19	Son	Clerk	La.	Bavaria	Ireland
Fannie	17	Daughter	At Home	Bavaria	Bavaria	Ireland
Edith	15	Daughter	At School	England	Bavaria	Ireland
Rudolph	п	Son	At School	Ireland	Bavaria	Ireland
Hilda	00	Daughter	At School	La.	Bavaria	Ireland
Lionel W.	00	Son	At Home	La.	Bavaria	Ireland
Frankel, Jacob	24		Qerk	Russia	Russia	Russia
Levy, Lazare	22		Qerk	Alsace	Alsace	Alsace
Cain, Joseph L.	20		Gerk	La.	Alsace	Germany
Levy, Alphonse	28		Retail Merchant	Alsace	Alsace	Alsace
Blan ?, Frank	44		Engineer	Ga.	Ga.	Ga.
Jackson, James W.	45		Printer	N, C,	N.C.	N.C.
Frances M.	34	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	S.C.	Va.
Anderson	9	Son	At School	La.	N. C.	La.
Helen	23	Daughter		La,	N, C,	La.
Perrodin, Auguste	51		Retail Merchant	La.	France	Ohio
Lucile	34	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	France	La.
Henry	12	Son	At School	La.	La.	La.

	40		Retail Grocer	Bavaria	Bavari
Locb, Solomon	22.0	1171.60	Houselenr	Bavaria	Bavari
Sarah	22	WIIG	Tronsecti.	I o	Ravar
Emma	14	Daughter	At School	7.0	Borne
Aaron	10	Son	At School	1.4.	TAVACI
Edura wel	œ	Son	At School	La.	Davar
D. T. S.		Daughter		La.	Bavar
Fannio		Daughter		La.	Bavar
140 ginai	-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		La.	Bavar
Divid	1111	1000	Samina Machine Agent	Ala.	N. C.
Summerlin, Lee	20		At Home	Ala.	Ga.
Sarah	59	Mother	At HOME	1	2
Amanda	25	Sister	Fousekpr.	. D.A.	
Thompson, Adeline	34	Sister	At Home	A.I.a.	;
Alfce	9	Niece	At Home	F-9.	MO.
Defeat	4	Niece		La.	Mo.
Williams M. B.	100		Literary		Miss.
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Mother's place of Birth

> Father's place of Birth

Person's place of Birth

Relationship to Householder

Householder

Book Reviews

CAJUN BOY: The Story of Acadiana. By Isadore L. Sonnier. (Hicksville, N. Y.: Exposition Press, 1980. Preface, glossary. vii, 84 pp. Cloth, \$6.50.).
Cajun Boy is, according to its dust jacket at least, an account of "the fascinatine migra-

tion of hardy French-Canadian pioneers to the bayous of Louisiana." The preface explains that it is also the story of one "Tlean de Labou," as if one person had fived from 1690 and remained a boy until the 1930s. The author claims that the events depicted are true.

Mr. Sonnier is not a historian, and it shows in his portrayal of both Acadian and North

American colonial history in general. He claims that the De Labous were on a ship bound for Googla during the dispersal, but that a "kindherated crew" put them off instead in Vermillon Bay, on the shore of the river (p. va). In actuality, the first Acadims didn't arrive in Southwest Louisians until 1705. He also claims that the French and Indians were engaged in a century-long series of wars with the English (as if the English had no Indian with the English of the Company of the Co

In actuality, Cajun Boy is more about economics than history, and provides Mr. Sonnier with a supabox from which to extall his particular connoise pillulosophy. A firm believer in The American Way, the author sevents the pre-deportation Acadians with an equalitation the high with a science of the production of the control of the contr

White, and Black Americans" (p. 14).

There are some interesting passages about the Acadians in Gajan Boy. Somire describe, among other things, the Acadian Sking system (p. 3), the importance of the fluid-to-do (pp. 23-34), and duck hunting (pp. 56-59). Unfortunately, he left out what may have been most interesting story of the and I-how the Spanish were responsible for encouraging and financing Acadian emigration to Louisians. The author end Spanish rule in Louisian (p. 21), without ever amentioning the transfer of Louisians to Spanis in the first part of the Contract of Spanish rule in Louisian (p. 21), without ever amentioning the transfer of Louisians to Spanis in the first passage and the contraction of the Contraction o

While it is admirable to place the Acadians in the larger context of North American and U.S. history, Somira immanges to leave them out of his conclusion completely. The last few pages of Capine Boy, substitled "Bubble-Uppers and Dribble-Downers," concerns the Great Depression, and the redict-for-the-pore venus relief-for-the-in-approaches to the economic problems of the Tharties. He ends by saying that this teacher, Miss Leidner, wanted problems and Roosewitt for president, Mr. Somira, too, leaves us with no doubt about his politics.

Once again, a book purporting to tell the truth about the Acadians turns out to contain half-truths and falsehoods which tend to confirm the stereotypes and perpetuate the myths.

Social history is valuable and necessary, but much more demanding than simple narrative. While Mr. Sonnier is entitled to his politics-and his own ideas about the Great Depression-he should have stuck to the facts when telling a story he claims is based upon actual events. The "true story" of the Acadians is interesting enough without having to change it around.

University of Southwestern Louisiana

Michael James Foret

GENEALOGY

THE LEBLEU BOOK, compiled by Geneva Bailey Seymour, contains 380 pages comprising seven generations of the LeBleu family, complete with bibliography and index. Some allied lines are Chauvin, Turpin, Lamirande, Camarsac, Reon, Milhomme, Cormier, Gosset, Guillory, Hebert, Sarvaunt, Welsh, Flanders, Daspit, Johnson, Hoffpauir, Ribbeck, Rosteet, Barbe, and Pujol. Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 31, Eunice, La. 70535.

SOME EARLY FAMILIES OF AVOYELLES PARISH, LOUISIANA, by William Nelson Gremillion, Sr. and Lucille Edwards Gremillion. This work expands and compliments earlier publications of the authors. All 36 families presented, some more detailed than others, are French-speaking families who helped to establish and populate Avoyelles Post and Avoyelles Parish. Information covers the period from the early 1700s to the 1850s and 60s.

Introduced by the first settlers of Avoyelles, family names included are Armand, Barbin, Boftz, Bordelon, Chatelain, Coco, Dauzat, Decuir, Ducote, Duplechin, Dupuis (Dupuy), Edwards, Eliche, Frederick, Gaspard, Gauthier, Goudeau, Gremillion, Guillot, Firmin, Joffrion, Juneau, LaBorde, Lacour, Ledoux, Lemoine, Marcotte, Maycaux, Moreau, Normand, Plantevignes, Plauche, Rabalais, Roy, Scallan, and Soileau. Four hundred thirteen pages; indexed. Hebert Publications.

THE ACADIAN EXILES IN SAINT-MALO, 1759-1785, by Albert Robichaux, Jr. Two volumes of a continuing series of documentation of the Acadian Odyssey in France between 1758-1785. This work is a result of research of registers in the archives of the departments of Ille-et-Valaine and Cotes-du-Nord. The introduction includes a history of the Acadians exiled to Sainte-Malo, their deportation, their passage at sea, plans for resettlement, and departure of 309 passengers, comprising 53 families, for Louisiana.

Volume I (A-G) and Volume II (H-Z) include names so prevalent in South Louisiana as Allain, Arcement, Arsenault, Aucoin, Babin, Barillot, Benoist, Blanchard, Boudrot, Braud, Bourg, Briand, Broussard, Carret, Charpentier, Chaisson, Commaux, Crochet, Cyr, Daigle, Doiron, Doucet, Dubois, Dugast or Dugas, Duplessis, Durand, Gaudet, Gautrot, Girard, Guillot, Granger, Guedry, Hebert, Henry, Landry, LeBlanc, Melanson, Naquin, Richard,

Robichaux, Terriot, Thibodaux, Trahan, and Vincent.

Volume III: ACADIAN MARRIAGES IN FRANCE 1758-1785, contains records from Cotes-du-Nord, Ille-et-Villaine, Morbihan, and Loire Atlantique, with maps of these departments. Facsimiles of a marriage, a baptism, and a burial record; The Ascendance of the Cheramy Family; and a List of Acadians from Boulogne, 1766, make up the supplement and

appendix. The three volumes, 1,192 pages, are indexed. Hebert Publications, P. O. Box 31,

Eunice, La. 70535.

Gertrude Taylor

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cherespondence concerning contributiones, books for review, and all editorial matters should be addressed of Americange Cition, Atthiques Guzeffer, PC Glock 43/10, University of Southwestern Loustains, Labyboth, La. 70504. The Atthiques Helsonical Association and PC Center for Louseans Sucides assume no responsibility for disci and authority and the complete of the Company of ELECTION OF MARTIN DURALDE as Syndic, 1785

DOWN WHERE THE SUGAR CANE GROWS

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1880 CENSUS OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF LOUISIANA



Election of Martin Duralde

As Syndic, 1785

translated and edited by Carl A. Brasseaux

Until Duralde, commandant of the Opeleuss post from 1795 to 1803.1 was the bedding political ligar in southwestern Louisian in the vinight years of the Spania regime. A native of the Basque country, he migrated to \$1, Louis, Morris Control 1807. There, ten years late, he married Marie Loespa her Partul. 7 his marriage, however, folical to solidify his ties to the Upper Missisappi Valley, and, by August 1781, he and his growing minity had found a new home in the Teele Valley. 3

Duralde soon occupied and developed a fertile, though flood-prone, 1,423-acre tract along the Teche, between present-day Arnaudville and Cecilia.⁶ The plantation prospered, and, by 1788, the Basque's agricultural operation boasted 28 slaves, 100 horses, and 1,000

cattle.7

Duralde's fising economic fortunes projected him into the upper social stratum of the region's frontier society. Social position on the frontier often entailed social obligation, in the form of political duty. § It is thus hardly surprising that Duralde's rise to promuence coincided with his entry into the local political arena as a yndic, the eighteenthe-cent tury equivalent of the modern police juror. The document below recounts the Basque's emergence as a local political fature.

1. Jack D. L. Holmes, "Martin Duralde Observes Louisians in 1802," Louisiane Review, IX (1980), 70.

2. Petra-Clement de Lussat, Memoiro of Ny Life to My Som During the Years 1803 and After... trans. Sr. Agnes-Josephise Patter, of, Robert D. Bunk (Bunn Rouge, La, 1978), pp. 82, 4.
Duradle was also one of Louisians's poncer peologists, padeontologists, and anthropologists. For his observations on his doneed houseland, ser follow: "Morter Duralist" "17.44.

3. Ibid . 69.

government, Ibid , II, 823.

 Donald J. Hobert, comp., Southwest Louisime Records. Church and Civil Records of Settlers, 25 vols. (Eunice, La., 1976-1981), 1, 201.

5. Gertrude C. Taylor, Land Grants Along the Teche, 3 parts (Enfayette, La., 1980), Pt. I.

 Ibid Jacqueline K. Voorhies, comp., Some Late Bighteenth-Century Louitionisms (Lafayette, La., 1973), p. 321.

p. 321. Durable subsequently acquired a Sparish putent to property near present-day Port Barre. See American State Papers, Public Lands Series, II, 807.
In addition, he owned 3,200 arpents along Bayou Plaquemane, which he also sequired from the Spanish colonial

7. Voorhies, comp , Louisianians, p. 321.

 In colonial Louisians, the social elite constituted the only literate segment of local society and thus the only social element capable of administering local government.

MINUTES OF THE ASSEMBLY TO ELECT A SINDIC⁹

Today, October 20, 1785, in view of the [present] peed for, as well as the catamon of declaring a indice to supervise public funds, if necessary, floomocally sho, in the people was depository, will be required to furnish bond after the nomination, we, deceased; chevaler EcCount, level and milliary commandant of the Attakapa and Opchang posts, have ammonded the most datainguished[local] settlers for the said election. After receiving written nominations from those is attendance, fine vierrel given the moninest and those is attendance, the bone in cease and well for nominest and extended to the standard of the bone in cease and most the standard of the bone in cease and most the standard of the bone in cease and most set of the front for the public projects must be transferred to his bone it cease and most set will ask the most experiment of the standard of the public projects must be transferred to his bone it cease and most set of the resonance of the resons, settlers underestimate the value of their goods, of any description, any intention, and that of all housest persons, that they must be appraised at their actual value. We, the undersigned, pledge our support to this [position] and, with us, the literatual colonel, heretor diffs our subpattures.

The same day and year as indicated elsewhere.

[Etienne Robert] De Lamorandiere [François] Lemelle [Jean-François] Brunet Mark of (X) Sr. [Joseph] Caron Chevalier DeClouet [Jean] Gradenigo Mn. Duralde [Martin] Donato Bello Chevalier [Coulon] de Villiers [Joseph] Thery

9. This document is drawn from the St. Landry Parah Colonial Records, Louisiana State Archives and Records Service, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

NAME

The Spanish real, in Massachusetts, is called a "nine piece"; in New York, a "shilling"; in Maryland, "a levy": South Carolina, "seven pence"; and in Louisiana, a "bit." In Massachusetts the half real, "four pence a half penny"; in New York, "six pence"; in Maryland, "a 'lip"; and in Louisiana, a "picayune."

Planter's Banner, Franklin, La., Nov. 4, 1847

Down Where the Sugar Cane Grows

The Reminiscences of James P. Kemper



sed with having available for practically every kind of construction the timber most adaptable for use without machinery for manufacturing lumber. I refer, of course, to cypress, an extraordinary tree indigenous to wet soil. It cannot survive where roots are not kept moist, It puts up roots that are called knees. These are lunes through which oxygen is supplied to the roots. Generally about the height of a man's knees when he is wading through kneedeep water, these knees are a constant reminder to his shins that living things require oxygen.

The dominating characteristics of cypress are softness of texture, straightness of grain which makes it easy to split, and durability. Being indigenous to damp climate, it resists the moisture along the gulf coast and lasts longer than any other wood. Many roofs of split shingles have lasted a hundred years. Cypress was used in every type of construction and for shame, it was burned in great profusion under the kettles making sugar.

Gradually little sawmills appeared on Bayou Teche. Before the circular saw came into being, a buge rip saw was used, working back and forth with the log standing on end Timber for these mills was floated out of the Atchafalaya swamp. During the fall, when water was low, trees would be deadened by chopping rings around them through the sap near the butt. The trees dried out during the winter, and, in the spring when the water rose, these trees were floated out into the streams and from there rafted and floated to the sawmills. Since everess timber is about the same density as water, it must be deadened so the sap can dry out and the log become lighter; otherwise, a large percentage would sink and become a loss.

success and made him one of the wealthiest men in Louisians.

About 1872, when the project to extend the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Northern Railroad on west from Morean City hossed down and before Charles Morean of New York took over the railroad, a young engineer, Frank R. Williams, a native of Alabama. found himself out of a job in Morgan City. He was no man to sit around. He went out into the swamp, saw all that marvelous timber, and fully appreciated its value. He made up his mind to stay with it.

1. Francis Bennett Williams was the son of Charles Williams and Caroline Moore. Rorn in Shilob Ala. Inc. 18. 1849, he died in New Orleans Jamiory 31, 1929. His father died when Williams was 12 years old; hence, he struck out for himself at an early are. In 1876, he made his first personal investment in Atchafolova Rasin tumber lands. That same year he married Emily Seyburn of Patterson. That year also marked a favorable runs in his burness life.

In 1902 he organized the F. B. Williams Commony which developed into the breest mill in the world. His keen insight into the future of cypress and his excellent managerial ability laid the foundation of his remarkable business

Politically he was identified with the Republican party of witch he was chairman of the State Central Committee. He steadfastly refused any political preferments offered many times by President Theodore Roosevelt. He was elected and served as a member of the Louisiana State Senate from 1896 to 1900. Rachel Edna Normess. "The History of the Cypness Lumber Industry in Louisiana," Louisiana Historical Ougreerly, XXX (1947), 1009, 1010.

At that time Captain John N. Pharr was in the steamboat business. He came to Louisian from his native North Carolian in 1850, when he was about 20 years of he for the first several years he was a manager on Judge Joshus Baker's plantation, Fairfax, Capt. Pharr, con, appreciated the value of cypress inther and in time acquired a lot of it. He became a member of the sawmill firm of Gall and Pharr at New Bertis. The steamboats he acquired in time carried the mail and practically all the freight no Boyou Teche. His boats also ran out through Cote Blanche Bay to Abbeville on Bayou Vermillon, stopping on the way at Cote Blanche Bay to Abbeville on Bayou Vermillon, stopping on the way at Cote Blanche Bay.

Captain Pharr has been called a diamond in the rough.² He may have acquired some of his roughness from his business, for in those days steamboating was not as gentle as playing croqued, but Pharr was a man of integrity, always giving benefit of the doubt to the other

fellow in the event of disagreement.

Recognizing Williams as a man of action, Pharr joined him in a sawmill venture. Twenty years younger than his partner, Williams became the active manager.

Aware of the demand for lumber in Texas and in Mexico, Williams bought humber from the small sawmills on Bisyou Teche-are Mospan City, Centerfulle, Frankin, Lancerteis, Fox Iberia, and St. Martinville—and shipped by schooner to Galveston and Mexico. He told me that was the way be pot money to build the mill at Patterno, Pharr and Williams furnished much of the material for the extension of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad to the West, and the further it went, the more the market for lumber was opened. The profits of

the firm went into buying more of that magnificent timber.

Quarterly, XXVI (1943), 1102-1104.

The firm of Pharr and Williams flourished. Then Capt. Pharr became interested in sugar planting. Acquiring a wast acrege of sugar land, he became the largest sugar planter in the state. He wanted to develop his usagar property while Williams wanted to buy more timber. About 1891 the partnership was dissolved; Williams bought out Pharr and went it alone in the lumber business. He bought and built other mills until all available cypress was cut out.



Through the death of a sister, I came into possession of a lot of old letters which had belonged to my mother. Only recently had I taken the time to look them over. I found many from my father to my mother, written during the Civil War. I am copying one in full, although some of it is of a personal character. It is all history of the Civil War.

2. Captain John N. Pharz was one of the most striking and interesting figures of the Teche Country. Born in Meck-linburg Country, N. C., March 1879, he died at Fairwier Blantation, Bernsch, La, November 1904, at age 74. He matroid Harsietta Chara Anduro Opciousant in 1868. In 1896, he soed his haif afferent in the Patterno sensitill and swerted in many axers of sugar land on the Teche. A Republican in politics, he run for governor on the Lilly White Republican ticket in the decision of 1896. Indi.

A mass convention of sugar planters met in New Ordeans on Jan. 27, 1896, and endorsed Pharr's candidacy. Their platform contained two principuls—suffrage and protection. The regular Republicans endorsed Pharr also. In the election he opposed Murphy J. Foster in his bid for a second term in office. Both men were sugar planters of St. Mary Park.

This camping, dominated by propagato, ball Vago suffage as in main time. The question of free coinage of silver and the position of providing said to the framer were consequely mines. The companying as well as the electron was disorderly throughout the time, with charges of ballowless suffing, frand, and intimidation on both rides, Recusso of the regulation in security patients, remains were not known for overead days, Arther both sides calined velocity, the electron was decided by the House of Representation in favor of Fenter, Plant's efforts and beyond yet Decimina, however, 68 much in the principle of the Control of State Land Historich Dosist', There's Conditional Controls and Con

New Orleans, April 22, 1864

My Dear Wife:

It know you will be supriced when you learn that I am still in the City, and have not been exchanged. I was practiced to be exchanged but was them do ke'n thry Typhold Phenomenia in both lumps and would have ded had not a guardian angel come to my relief and who do you suppose that being ward. She is a coustion of mise, w. Mn. Kemper, the wide of David Kemper who was killed at the battle of Sheho. Weel, to go on with my story, this lady heard that a bit. Kemper was very ack in the hospital as the case and calculated to be an our contains to me and wert in work to have me prosted to their father's. All house, for these week and acceeded. I was immodistery removed to the father's. Mo house, and never was more intested when most into me and were it work to have me prosted to the rather's All house, and never was more intested with more battle Roberts. I am noticely will of the preminents the colly thing that troubles me as the backache, and I suffer way much with it. The doctors was it is Novalde in the between.

I meet with frends here every day. Mass Renthrope and Mais Paul Hartman come to see merylayd, Mas. Whiten, Mrs. Halff, mother, his been to see ne several times. Yesterdary, Mrs. Thomas Wilcoxon called on me, and thus moming Unche James Todd came in. You can insight how glid I was to see him. He fold me than he as sey ou and the children and that you see all well. On what would I give to see you. It seems to have been a year since I have seen you do keep good cheer, I hope to see you in the counce of a month. Uncle James till no that Unche Robert has moved to my place. I am very glid over it. I think it will be better for both of it sand, the same tuth, he will be presented to you. That him to plant all the com he can, that is what will be needed another year. Are Lizzle and Magie with determined to go home this spring? of them I have the same time, he very diangeous to travel on the rives. If they could are the papers, they for the part of the present they have the time that white the work to be a seen to be a seen to be a writing.

I will now full you how I was captured by the Yanken. Some five or aix thousand commerced advantage from Astandards on their way to Natiothories, to cart off Wanker's Bagolet. But they were ministien. The whole of Duck Taylor's amp was it wanting for them, to Plays Barber and won bartery. They tried to form a lore of them, to Plays fing they were advantage, here tour expense and one bartery. They tried to form a lore of the control of the plays are the control of the

On Monday morning, when the skirmidning commenced, I started terps with my Jack home and mother house that I bought the same morning with our wagon train. He was not captured-started he also had my dothes. Some one will take care of him. There were twenty-two of our company carputed and one handerd and netwey of the regiment. No destinitives are given and wounded in the arm, slightly. Joe Bateman is a princer. Joe stands it better than I do. If you give for enough to eat, the down't care for anything or anybody.

Give my best love to Aunt Bet, Uncle Robert, Aleck, Johnie B, and little Ann Forbes, Lizzie. Maggie, Nelly, Mrs. Penn and family and all my friends. I hope to be paroled to go home, if so, I will be there in three weeks. I suppose you are acquainted with Dr. Bell, or, to be more explicit, Miss Cooper. Dr. attended me in the hospital: he has promised me to use his influence to have me paroled to go home. I would not consent to be paroled, but I don't believe I will be able to stand camp life for at least six months. Tell the negroes to be contented, work and try to make a crop. I want you to have all of the cattle driven up home as I hear that some have been killed, Mon, I want you to write to Mrs. Brooks, thanking her for her kind treatment to me. My cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Kemper, you must give her an invitation to spend the summer with you. I don't know that she will come but anyhow, you can invite her.

Goodbye, my dear wife, until we meet again. I hope it will be soon. Kiss Blanche, Willie, and Kate for me; tell them that their Pa has been sick but is getting better. Goodbye, dear wife,

For clarification purposes, I will introduce some of the characters in this letter.

Uncle James is the same Uncle Jim Todd concerning whom I related the ice incident with Captain Sypher. Uncle Robert was his brother.

Lizzie and Maggie, whom he urges not to go home until after the war, due to the dangers of traveling by steamboat, were maiden sisters of my mother who, herself, came to Louisiana from Gardiner, Maine, in 1856 as a governess and married my father in January 1858. Their father died in Grant's army before Vicksburg and a brother and two brothers-in-law were in the Union Army, one a captain, a graduate of West Point and an intimate friend of my father both before and after the war. Lizzie and Maggie, who had been living with my parents since the war began, wanted to join their family which had moved to Wisconsin.

Joe Bateman was a first cousin of my father's. He stood it better than Pa did because he was 16 and Pa was 37. Pa rode horseback always and did not like to walk; he was shaky

on his feet like a sailor. Joe told me that what provoked Pa was that, as prisoners of war, they were marched

through the mud and Joe was marching behind Pa and making fun of the way he walked. Jerry was a 16 year old negro boy who was with my father throughout the entire war.

He was wounded once by the Yankees. After the war, he stayed with us as long as our father lived.

Jerry could never realize that we children could grow up. When my older brother began overseeing, Jerry would not take orders from him. Will would fire Jerry and Pa would reinstate him and put him to doing something that would not conflict with Will's authority. But Pa would never agree for Jerry to leave; he had been too faithful.

Jack was the greatest horse that ever lived, at least, we always thought so. He was foaled in 1860 and Pa rode him the last two years of the war. He was a chestnut sorrel, just over 15 hands high and weighed scarcely a thousand pounds. He never wore a pair of shoes in his

life. His hoofs were perfect. Pa was surprised and captured another time, but he and Jack ran away from his captors, They were on patrol duty and mistook a party of their own men for Rebels. In the excite-

ment. Pa turned Jack's head the other way and got a hundred yards start. He dodged all their bullets. It is hard to shoot straight, riding at top speed. Bill Cody was not with them. It was in open prairie and Pa knew a certain slough was impenetrable. He went around

it, but his pursuers attempted to cut him off. They piled up in that slough and Pa stopped and turned loose a dirty Rebel yell. A few days later, he met his enemies under a flag of truce. They admired Jack and wanted to get up a race, but Pa declined, saving a horse had only a limited number of good races in him and he might have to call on Jack for some more before the war was over-

All ten of us children (three were adopted) learned to ride on Jack. We sometimes covered him from his ears back. The last one tied a knot in his tail and put his foot in the

loop, holding onto the last one seated on the rump. Sometimes this would peeve Jack and he would shake some of us off. Under an extreme emergency, Jack was sometimes put in harness, but he did not approve of it. He wore a surly sneer as long as he was hitched up. If he did not want to go,

he would shake his head and if a whip was used as an insister, he would give you a disagreeable drive. Jack had to have his coffee every morning. He would come to the kitchen gallery.

turn his head sideways and have the coffee poured into his mouth with a table spoon. He preferred it with sugar. Jack was a constitutional enemy of gates. He did not like to be restricted in his comings

and goings. He could until pretty nearly any kind of knot and would take a chain in his

teeth and shake the book loose

Pa had a latch made that required sticking the finger in a hole to open it. I remember seeing reproduced in a New York museum, the evolution of a horse, which ran him back to a small animal with toes but even they were too thick to get in that hole. Jack examined the latch carefully and looked perplexed. He went off and ategrass for a while. Presently he returned and repeated the inspection, caught the gate in his teeth and shook it after which he returned to his grass. After a while he came back, shook the gate violently with his teeth and, when it failed to yield, he turned on his heels and kicked it down.

Jack's disposition did not improve with age-whose does? He rebelled more-did not want to work at all. I did not appreciate that trend then, but I do, now. Finally, in the spring of 1885, he began to grow thin; could not chew his grain. About mid-summer, we turned him into the pea field, hoping he would improve, but his time had come. He died before winter, being several months past 25 years of age.

Two more letters from my father to my mother should be, I think, of public interest

with respect to the war. One was written on April 17th, 1865, from Brent's Cavalry Brigade Camp up on Red River where he was stationed as quartermaster sergeant. He says in part:

We have very bad news from our army on the other side of the River. If it is true, we are a whipped people. I hope it is not as bad as we hear it is, although I feel that it is useless to fight against a nation that is as strong as The United States and all the world besides. If we are to be subjugated, the sooner the better.

Another letter was written from the same camp only a week later.

April 24th

Dear Mon:

We are all excitement, here, the news is very exciting. The death of old Abe and Seward is thought by some very good, by others very bad. It is the impression of all that we have been whipped and that the war will not last long. Although Kirby Smith has issued a proclamation to that effect, he says we will stick together and wait until the last moment and see if we can not make an honorable surrender.

The gun boat Webb started from Alexandria night before last to run the blockade. She is

to go out of the Red River into the Mississippi and down the river, running by New Orleans and by the forts.

She had on board three hundred bales of cotton. I think she will stop at New Orleans to sell the cotton, before she leaves for Hayana.

It looks to me as though our leading men are all ruscals, and they want to make all the money

they can before the war stops.

Old Kirby Smith is said to be very Ill; not expected to live. We would not lose much if he should die. Buckner is in command at present.

It is the impression that the 2nd, Louisiana Regiment will be taken out of this brigade and put in a Texas brigade and Colonel Vincent made brigadier general. If that is the case, I will have to leave Major Hall and go back to my company. I will hate to leave the Major; he is the best man in the world and I love him more every day. I hope it is not true.

Keep a sharp lookout and, if you see any chance to go to New Orleans to get that order, you had better attend to it. You can't do anything unless I get you a pass from headquarters. unless they evacuate that country. I will see General Brent and see if he will give you a pass to go

down. Don't let any one know of this until I write you again. Are Lizzie and Maggie thinking of going home? Tell them I think it best to wait at least a

month longer before they go. These are exciting times and there is no knowing what will happen in the next thirty days. I feel sure that this cruel war will not last much longer; it can not.

Kiss the children and tell them their father is in hones to be at home soon to remain there for a lone time and not have to go to war any more.

How is your crop, have you finished planting com? and how has your cane come up. I hope you will be able to make corn enough to eat next year. Has Whitaker taken you the com he promised? I hope he has, for I fear that you will be out very soon. Has George O. Foote delivered those beeves, and has Dr. Smith been to see him about them? I see Mannie Bateman very often. He says he is going down home next week. He is now wearing a star; he is a major of the 26th regiment.

I had dewherries for dinner today. I expect you have plenty of dewherries and strawberries to eat with cream and sugar. When you are eating them, think of me and eat some for me. I am getting very anxious to go home. I feel as though this camp life is for a short time only. My health is very good now. I have had quite an easy time. I issue rations and do not have to ride so much.

Goodbye, dear wife, your husband

This letter confirms what has always been a matter of common knowledge, when it

became evident that the jig was up, there was a scramble of every man for himself.

Life on a Sugar Plantation

To take a girl from the home of a scafaring man in a town on the Maine coast and transplant her onto a sugar plantation in Louisiana, forty miles from a railroad and start her rearing a family in the face of a cruel war which lasted four years, can hardly be called a cheerful prospect, but that is what happened to my mother.

She came to Louisiana in the fall of 1856 as a governess. Her sister had come the year before in the same capacity. They were attractive girls, accomplished and musical. They sang well together, my mother's voice being contralto and her sister Kate's soprano. They were the talk of the town.

Kate was already spoken for by a West Point cadet from her home state of Maine, and she fulfilled her contract, and they lived happily thereafter. My father was a widower at 32. He knew what he wanted and went after it. They were married in January, 1858, At the time, he was operating a small plantation on Bayou Shafer, below Morgan City. It was accessible only by water, and Pa did not like water. So he gave it up. He managed Oak Lawn Plantation, belonging to the Porters, and then bought Glencoe, on Bayou Cypremort. which is a faint depression holding just enough water to grow mosquitoes and bull frogs.

No danger of drowning there. The children came fast, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1863. The eldest died in infancy, but when the war ended there were three, and by 1873 there were seven. That was not enough, three were added by adoption. It was a real problem to rear a family in such an environment but my mother, a born executive, was equal to it. We were the only family within several miles that was not

French and, in those days, French people did not fraternize readily with Nordics. The men were friendly enough, but the women would not unbend. My mother rarely exchanged visits with her nearest neighbors unless there was illness or distress of some kind on one side or the other. Then they came readily together. During the war there were frequent needs of help which was never withheld. After the immediate trouble was over, there was a relapse.

So it was evident that our family had to depend on itself for development and entertainment.

We had a governess-there were no public schools out in the sticks in those days. She had to come from a Virginia school, presumably because the Kempers were originally from My sisters were all educated at the Wheat school in Winchester, Va., and my brother attended the Shenandoah Valley Academy. I attended first the old Maryland Agricultural College (now the University of Maryland) but graduated at the University of Alabama which is also the Alma Mater of my two younger brothers.

School hours were long and vacations short. July 1st to August 31. Recesses were rare and switches plentiful. I went from a governess to college at fourteen, and the other

children were equally precocious. The teachers were not expected to do all the work in those days. But it was not all work and no play; we had entertainment a plenty. We entertained ourselves. The thought that one should run after entertainment is all wrong. Despite

disparaging criticism of farm or plantation life, we found it contained a variety of interests unknown to city dwellers. One has only to note the cynical, discontented expressions on the faces of many seventeen-year-old girls in town. Nothing more can interest them. They have gone all the gaits; nothing to look forward to. They seem to have forgotten how to laugh, if they ever knew how,

Such was not the case in our plantation home back in the gay seventies, eighties and nineties. There was no entertainment to buy, so we made our own. There was no urge to turn the farm into cash and move to town. We visited town from time to time and the town people loved to return our visits, regardless of sunburn and mosquitoes

The girls could play the piano, one of them exceptionally well; we could all sing a little. and there were no sharp tongued critics. We knew all the dances, square and round, and some of them were pretty and required accomplishment, nothing like the hugging in a walk of today. We, the girls as well as boys, were skilled in horsemanship and each had his own horse. Upkeep was not expensive and the boys did the grooming. Franklin was only eighteen miles away. We could drive it in two hours to a dance. The girls could stay overnight in town and come out on the train the next day. If necessary to get back to work, we boys would head old Raras homeward, tie the reins to the dashboard and when he stuck his head over the gate we would awake, drive in, unhitch, change clothes and go to work, after getting a cup of coffee from the cook who had just arrived. We had good cooks. plenty of cheap help and plenty to eat. Every morning we got a dollar's worth of beef from the butcher. Later while living in town, I bought a dollar's worth of beef for a small family. But I got 21/2 lbs. and two soup bones, a big dishpan full.

There were rules in our house. A girl could order a boy to groom, saddle or harness her horse, to transfer chairs to and from the gallery, to bring in the firewood. In fact, to do all the heavy work, and he unhesistatingly obeyed. Had you known my Dad, you would not wonder why. Per contra, the boy could throw his suits over a chair and order the girl to clean, press and hang them up, to make him a cup of coffee or fix some icewater, or do those things befitting her sex under the standards of those times.

Horseback riding was an enjoyable pastime, notwithstanding the fact that the monstrosity known as the side saddle was still in vogue. It was an instrument of torture to both man and beast. The horses were fast single-footers and often the girls put them through their paces. One day a newcomer, never having seen the girls ride at such speed and thinking the horses were running away, rushed out into the road to stop them. Later one of the girls admonished him against such lack of caution, suggesting he might get run over. But they did not always ride at such speed. In company with visiting boyfriends, they took long rides through the fields and woods where scenery was easy on the eyes. There was always a chaperone, a white bulldog named Fritz. He kept careful watch over the girls. If two couples got out of sight of each other, Fritz galloped ahead until he caught sight of the first

couple and then waited for the second couple to ride up. We children presented Pa with a portrait of himself. He was very pleased with it, being, I'm afraid, an old gentleman with a slight predisposition to vanity. When Addie would sit him down on the gallery and brush out his full head of silvery, wavy locks and comb his once coal-black beard, soft and fine because he never shaved it, he, with his soft blue eyes that shone with a twinkle of approval, was a good looking man. And he could stand up to

it, too, for he was 6 feet, 3 inches tall, straight and square shouldered, and weighing 180 pounds. Another much patronized pastime was horse racing. Huge crowds gathered on Sundays to watch and to bet on the races, generally match races against the Creole horses and the

Broncos of Texas. The skill was generally in the starting, each rider jockeying for position, for, in a three argent (576 feet) race which can be run in about 12 seconds, a quarter of a second probably determined a winner.

When I was but a little more than nine years old, Pa bought me a 12 gauge, a side leaver, breechloading shotgun with the proceeds from the sale of a bull that belonged to me. It was all I could do to hold it steady. I would swing it above the target and pull the trigger on the way down. I had to shoot quick and I was a quick shot thereafter. I hunted doves, woodcock, snipe, squirrels, and even robins, 1 am ashamed to say, until our Northern friends began fussing about it. My greatest sport was hunting ducks, and, after I grew up a bit, deer. About a mile on both sides of Bayou Cypremort was a swamp where ducks abounded in winter. Sometime in passing over, a small flock or even one or two would light near our house. If I failed to see them, someone would see them and come to call me. I would soon be on my belly, crawling to within range. This was just mid-week amusement. There were cows to milk at night and morning and school from nine to three. Wait until Saturday, when big game had better look sharp!

It is music to listen to dogs trailing deer. I can remember three of our dogs of long ago. Blot (spronounced Peol) was a small dog with a light voice. He would slawly go alread, jump the deer, and open up first. After a little while Driver would open up. He was a huge dog with a voice like a fogborn. When he opened up, you knew it was no false alram, the drive was on. Nigger was only half hound; the other half was cur. He had more sense than both the others but not as much secure. The boys said he would mu two doer by, and if you didn't kill one, he'd quit, giving you a drivy look. If the deep got past the last hunter, belf make for the Chromacz, the inmentatible limbel between the yourses wowm and the

coastal mash, where he was safe as far as we were concerned.

I have never fulfied a bear, event though they had a home on the ridge behind our plantation and ate our corn every fall. I have been close enough to them to see water running into their fresh tracks in the much. I have seen them when I did not have my gun ready.

I have spent hours at night, waiting for them to come into the conflicted when the most output of the provided one of the conflicted when the most output of the provided one of the provided when the most output of the provided one of the provided when the most output of the provided one of the provided when the most output of the provided one of the provided when the most output of the provided one of the provided when the most output of the provided one of the provided when the most output of the provided when the provided when

I much preferred hunting to fishing. Cote Blanche Island was, nonetheless, in season (when the Atchafalaya is lower and puts out less water), an ideal fishing ground. We'd watch and pray for the salt water to come into the bay, bringing with it redfish, sheaps-

water and pray for the san water to come into the oay, oringing with a requisit, six-aphead flounder, trout, croakers, shrimp, and crabs.

Bathing, too, was quite a feature at Cote Blanche, where the bottom was firm and sandy. We would combine bathing with seining. The girls would draw the seine along with

the boys, even though they were somewhat handicapped by their long skirts. Wildlife abounded on the shores and in the waters of the Attakapas. One of my most unforgeable moments occurred one day while we were sailing across Cote Blanche Bay. Studdenly I hend a peculiar nurmaring noise and asked what it was. Without looking up the helmsman, an old goose hunter, remarked, "That is the gener at Southwest Pass Rying use." In a few minutes I saw a cloud more than a mile lown rise from the horizonist miles.

away.

All of that was long ago. I am too old to hunt now, but I do not believe I could reconcile myself to regimented sport any better than I can to regimented farming and
dressing. In this morning's paper is the test of a bill introduced into the Louisiana Legislature forbidding men to wear coats except under certain circumstances. And do you
know, I'm afraid in 4til pass.

James Pankenson Kempen

James Parkerson Kemper, whose reminiscences of his and his family's life in the Teche country our readers have had the privilege of sharing, was born in St. May Parish Aug. 5, 1868. He was the second son and the fourth child of William Peter Kemper and Mary Monitae Reynolds Rogers of Cardiner, Maine. Kemper was a civil engineer, a timber estimator, a flood control expert, as well as a sugar planter-all accounting for or resulting in larter for the land. Beldes two books, Pedoi in the Valley of the Mustasippi manuscripts, and pamphets, shoots. I was the author of numerous articles, speeches, namuscripts, and pamphets, shoots. I was the author of numerous articles, speeches, of the Control Kemper defoil in faffyette, La, Dec. 29, 1949.

Records of Belle-Isle-en-Mer*

Translated by Mathé Allain

Family of Honoré, Olivier, and Paul Daigre, brothers from the village of Chubigne, parish of Palais.

In the year 1767, on February 6, appeared Honoré, Olivier, and Paul Daigre, brothers living at Chubigne, parish of Palais. In the presence of Honoré LeBlanc, Joseph Simon Granger, Amand Granger, and Jean-Baptiste Granger, all Acadians living on this island, as witnesses. The said Honoré Daigre declared that he was born at the Rivière-aux-Canards in St. Joseph Parish, on January 6, 1720, son of Olivier Daigre and Françoise Daigre, the said Olivier Daigre having been born at Port Royal in 1703 and having died at Falmouth on December 8, 1756. He was the son of Olivier Daigre and Leanne Blanchard, both of whom died in Port Royal: Olivier Daigre was the son of Jean Daigre, who had come from France and had married at Port Royal Marie Gaudet, both of them dying at the said place. Francoise Granger was born at Port Royal in January, 1703, from René Granger and Marguerite Theriot, the said René Granger having died at the Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, in November, 1740, having been born to Laurent Granger. Laurent Granger was born in Plymouth, England and married at Port Royal, after converting [to Catholicism] Marre Landry, both of them dying in the said place. Marguerite Theriot was born at Port Royal and died at Rivière-aux-Canards in 1745. She was the daughter of Bonaventure Thériot who died at Mines, parish of St. Charles, and of Jeanne Boudrot who died at Port Royal,

From the marriage of Olivier Daigre and Françoise Granger, who were married at Mines, parsh of St. Charles in 1723, were born at the Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph. Marguerite Daigre, on December 28, 1724, who married in the same parish Jean Landry,

son of François Landry and Marie Doucet, deported to Boston with their families.

Honoré Daigre, deponent, as mentioned above.

Marie-Josephe Daigre, born in May, 1728, married at the same place in June, 1747 Joseph LeBlanc, son of Bernard LeBlanc and Marie Bourg from the Baie des Chalcurs.

Françoise Daigre, born in May, 1730. She married the second time Pierre Esbard (?) from the village of Kercellée, parish of Palais.

Olivier Daigre, born in September, 1732, brother of Honoré Daigre, deponent, who

will be mentioned below.

Simon-Pierre Daigre, born August 15, 1735, living in the village of Kervellane, parish of Sauzon.

of Sauzon.

Jean-Charles Daigre, on August 15, 1740, living in the village of Kerlo (?), parish of

Sauzon.

Paul Daigre, also a deponent, born in October, 1742, who will be mentioned below.

The said Honoré Daigre, first deponent, married the first time at Rivière-aux-Canards on

May 15, 1748, Françoise Olde Dupuis, born in the same place in August 1730, of Antoine Dupuis and Manc-Josèphe Dugas, the said Antoine Dupuis having been born at Mines, St. Charles Parish, in 1699 and having died at Rivière-aux-Canards in March 1747. He was the son of Martin Dupuis, who had come from France and had married at Fort Royal Marie Landry, both of them having died there. Marie-Josephe Dugas was born at Cobequid. was the son of Claude Dugast and Marie Bourgeois, from Port Royal, both of whom died there. The said Françoise Olide Dupuis died at Falmouth on November 22, 1756.

From this first marriage were born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph: Joseph-Pierre Daigre on March 4, 1749.

Jean-Baptiste Daigre, on April 14, 1755.

The above-mentioned Honoré Daigre married the second time in Falmouth on September 10, 1757, Marguerite Landry, who was born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, in 1721, daughter of Antoine Landry and Marie Melancon. Antoine Landry was born at the said place in 1696 and died in Southampton in 1756. He was the son of René Landry and Anne Thériot. René Landry was the son of another René Landry who had come from France with his wife, Marie Bernard, and had settled at Port Royal, where they both died. Marie Melançon was born at Mines, parish of Saint-Charles, in 1699, and died in Southampton in 1756. She was the daughter of Philippe Mélancon and Marie Dugast of the parish of St. Charles. Philippe Mélançon was the son of Pierre Mélançon, who had come from England, and who married after converting, at Port Royal, Anne-Marie Mire. Both of them died at Mines, parish of St. Charles.

From this second marriage was born in Falmouth Joseph Firmin Clément Daigre, on January 10, 1759.

The said Marguerite Landry, second wife of Honoré Daigre, was the widow of Firmin Thériot, born at Rivière-aux-Canards in 1720, son of Claude Thériot and Aguée Aucoin. Claude Thériot died at the said place in October, 1752. He was the son of another Claude Thériot and Marie Gautrot from Port Royal. Claude Thériot was the son of Jean Thériot who came from France. Aguée Aucoin was born at Rivière-aux-Canards and died at Falmouth in October 1756. She was the daughter of Martin Aucoin, who had come from

France, and Marie Gaudet, both of whom died at Rivière-aux-Canards. Marguerite Landry first married Cyprien Thériot at Rivière-aux-Canards in June 1741.

From this marriage were born: Pierre Thériot, in June 1742. He married at Morlaix, parish of St. Marlin, bishopric of

Saint Paul de Leon, Elizabeth Trahan, daughter of Joseph Trahan and Elizabeth Thériot who presently live in Morlaix. Marie Thériot, in August 1745. Unmarried, living in Morlaix.

Marguerite Thériot, in November, 1750. Unmarried, living in Morlaix,

Elizabeth Thériot, in November, 1750. Unmarried, living in Morlaix.

The said Marguerite Landry, second wife of Honoré Daigre, died at Falmouth on February 10, 1761.

The aforementioned Honoré Daigre, deponent, married a third time in Falmouth on September 29, 1762. He married Elizabeth Trahant, who was born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, on January 1, 1726. She was the daughter of Jean Trahant and Marie Hébert. Jean Trahant had been born at the said place in 1697 and was deported to Boston. He was the son of Jean Trahant and Marie Boudrot from Port-Royal, both of whom died at Rivière-aux-Canards. Jean Trahant was the son of Guillaume Trahant who had come from France and who married in Port Royal Magdelaine Brun, both of whom died in the said place. Marie Hébert was born at Rivière-aux-Canards in 1699, daughter of Etienne Hébert and Aime Rougeau(2). The said Etienne Hébert was the son of another Etienne Hébert who had come from France with his wife Marie Gaudet to settle at Port Royal, where they

died. From the marriage of Honoré Daigre and Elizabeth Trahant were born:

Jean-Francois Daigre, in Morlaix, parish of Saint Mathieu, bishopric of Treguyer, on July 20, 1763.

Joseph-Michel Daigre, born at (?), parish of St. Gérard, on October 10, 1766. The said Elizabeth Trahant, Honoré Daigre's third wife, had been first married at Rivière -aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, on May 15, 1748, to Charles Thériot. He was born at the said place in 1722, stepbrother of the said Cyprien Thériot, husband of the late Marguerite Landry. Born of the same ancestor, the said Charles Thériot died at Falmouth on

From the marriage of Charles Thériot and Elizabeth Trahant was born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, in August 1749, Marie Thériot, who lives with her mother and her stepfather Honoré Daigre at the said village of Chubigne.

The said Olivier Daigre declared he was the stepbrother of Honoré Daigre, descended from the same ancestor. He was married in the parish of St. Charles for the first time in August, 1755, to Marie Landry, daughter of Pierre Landry and Marie-Josephe LeBlanc. The

said Marie Landry died in Falmouth on December 5, 1756, without issue. The said Olivier Daigre married a second time in Falmouth in November, 1758, Marie Blanche LeBlanc, born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph in April 1743. She was the daughter of Charles LeBlanc and Elizabeth Thibodault, who lives in the village of

Keroude (?), parish of Sauzon, where the genealogy was taken down. From this marriage were born:

Victor Daigre, in Falmouth, on December 24, 1761.

François Daigre, born at the Palais, parish of St. Germain in December 1765. The said Paul Daigre declares that he is the stepbrother of Honoré and Olivier Daigre. descended from the same ancestor. He was married at Morlaix, parish of St. Mathieu, bishopric of Treguyer in September, 1764, to Agathe LeBlanc. She was born at Pisiquid, parish of the Assumption, in October 1744, daughter of Honoré LeBlanc and the late Marie Trahant. The said Honoré LeBlanc lives in the village of Bordustard (?), in the parish where the genealogy was taken down.

From this marriage was born in this parish:

Marie-Jeanne Daigre, on December 26, 1756.

Such was the declaration of Honoré, Olivier, and Paul Daigre. It was read to them and they said it contained the truth. Olivier Daigre signed jointly with the witnesses mentioned here, the said Honoré and Paul having declared they could not write. This document was executed at the courthouse of Belle-Isle en Mer, on March 2, as stated over the signature of Jacques-Marie Choblet, rector of the courthouse of this island, and Jean-Louis Leloutre. missionary priest.

Amand Granger Honoré LeBlanc Olivier Daigre J.M. Choblet

Jean-Baptiste Granger Joseph Simon Granger J-L. Le Loutre, missionary

Family of Joseph Simon Granger from Antoureau (?), parish of Palais,

In 1767, on February 7, appeared Joseph Simon Granger from the village of Antoureau (?), in this parish. In the presence of Honoré LeBlanc, Joseph LeBlanc, Olivier Daigre, and Laurent Babin, all of whom live on this island, as witnesses, he declared that he was born at the Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, on December 23, 1727. He was the son of Joseph Granger, born at Port Royal in 1705 and Marguerite LeBlanc, born at Mines, parish of St. Charles in 1707. Joseph Granger was the son of René Granger and Marguerite Thériot of Port Royal who died there. Rene Granger was the son of Laurent Granger who had come from Plymouth to Port Royal, where he married, after converting, after the Treaty of Breda of July 31, 1661, Marie Landry. Both of them died there.

From the marriage of René Granger and Marguerite Thériot were born at Port Royal: Marie Granger, in 1699, who married Germain Dupuis.

René Granger, in 1701, who married Angélique Comeau, the said René Granger being

the father of Laurent Granger who lives in the village of Lanne (?), parish of Sauzon.

Françoise Granger, in 1703, who married Olivier Daigre, the said Françoise living pre-

sently at Chubigne, in this parish, Joseph Granger, in 1705, who married at Mines, parish of St. Charles, Marguerite

LeBlanc, stepsister of Honoré LeBlanc, descended from the same ancestor, and living pre-

sently at Borstang in this parish, with Amand Granger, her son. The said Joseph Granger died in Falmouth on September 22, 1770

Jean Granger, in 1713, who married Magdelaine Landry. The said Jean Granger is the father of Marie-Marguerite Granger, wife of Jean-Baptiste Thériot of the village of Bosquet, parish of Locmara, the said Jean Granger and Magdelaine Landry, his wife, having died at

Falmouth in 1756. From the marriage of Joseph Granger and Marguerite LeBlanc were born at Rivière-

aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph: Joseph-Simon Granger, deponent, on December 23, 1727.

Jean-Baptiste Granger, on September 23, 1729, from the village of Autrestot (?) in this parish.

Amand Granger, on March 4, 1734, living at the village of Borstany in this parish. Marie-Marguerite Granger, on March 4, 1736, who married at Mines, parish of St. Charles, in August 1753, Germain Dupuis, about 38 years old, son of Jean Dupuis and

Marguerite Richard. The said Germain Dupuis and his wife live presently at Morlaix

Joseph Simon Granger, deponent, was married on May 4, 1748, at Rivière-aux-Canards,

parish of St. Joseph, to Marie-Josephe Thériot, born there on December 2, 1730, to Jean Thériot and Marie Daigre of the said parish. Jean Thériot was the son of another Jean Thériot and Anne Landry. Jean Thériot was the son of Claude Thériot and Marie Gautrot of Port Royal, both of whom died there. Marie Daigre was the daughter of Olivier Daigre and Jeanne Blanchard, both of whom died at Port Royal. Olivier Daigre was the son of Jean Daiere who had come from France and married at Port Royal Marie Gaudet. Both of them died there.

From the marriage of Jean Thériot and Marie Daigre were born at Rivière-aux-Canards.

parish of St. Joseph: François Thériot, in 1726. She married Joseph Landry of the said parish. The said

Landry died at Isle St. Jean [Prince Edward Island and Françoise Thériot who died with all her children on the ship which was taking the Acadian families from Isle St. Jean to Europe. Jeanne Thériot, in 1728. She married Jean Aucoin, of the said parish. They are present-

ly in St. Malo with their families. Marie Josephe Thériot, wife of Joseph Simon Granger, deponent,

Magdelaine Thériot, on September 20, 1732. She married Jean-Baptiste Granger from the village of Andrestol.

Marguerite Thériot, on July 9, 1734. She married Amand Granger who lives in the village of Borstany, in this parish of Palais.

Elizabeth Thériot, born in the said parish of St. Joseph, on May 20, 1736. She married Joseph Granger of the village of Kergoyet in this parish. Jean-Baptiste Granger, born on August 16, 1740. He married Marie-Marquerite Granger.

Marie-Geneviève Thériot, born at the same place on July 4, 1742. She married Mathieu Granger of Kergovet in this parish

Granger of Kergoyet in this parish.

Marie-Blanche Thériot, born at the same place on June 11, 1744. She married Jean

Granger of the village of Cortemont (?) in Bangor.

From the marriage of Joseph-Simon Granger and Marie-Josephe Thériot were born:

Jean-Baptiste Toussant Granger, at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, on October 30, 1751

Elizabeth Granger, same place, on August 16, 1754.

who lives at Bosquet, parish of Locmara.

Joseph-Simon Granger, at Falmouth, England, on February 23, 1758.

Pierre Granger, in Falmouth, on June 19, 1759.

Augustin Vital Cayde (?) Granger, in Falmouth, on April 20, 1761.
Felix Granger, at Belle-Isle-en-Mer, parish of Palais, on March 15, 1766.

Such is the declaration of Joseph Simon Granger. After it was read to him, he declared it to be true and signed along with the witnesses. Executed at the courhouse of Belle-Isle-en-Mer, over the signature of Jacques-Marie Choblet, rector, and Jean-Louis LeLoutre, missionary and ours.

Honoré LeBlanc Joseph LeBlanc Jos. Simon Granger M. Choblet, rector R. L. Babin Olivier Daigre Thebaut J. L. Le Loutre, missionary

Family of Amand Granger from Borstany, parish of Palais

On February 8, 1767, appeared Amand Cranger from the village of Bossany, parsis of Palis, who in presence of Honore Lellanc, Joseph Enlanc, Olivier Daigra and Laurent Babin, all Iving on this island, witnesses, declared the he was born at Riviereaux-Cananda, path of St. Joseph on March 4, 1748. He is the stephore of the said Lorenty Follows and Jean-Baptist Granger, being descended from the same ancestor. He was married at Tabouth, and the said marriege was rehabilitated because of close kinship on May 1, 1757 by Thomas Lodge, apostolical missionary. His wife is Marie-Marquerite Etheric who was born in the said purish of St. Joseph on July 9, 1746. She is the stepsister of Marie-Josephe and of Marie-Magdeline Therios. The wives of the said Loopel Stom and all-ar-Baptiste Granger.

From this marriage were born:

Marie-Françoise Granger, at Falmouth, on March 7, 1758. She was baptized by Fr. Clément, Capuchin, on January 20, 1751.

Marie-Magdelaine Granger, at Falmouth, on January 19, 1761.

Marie-Marguerite Granger, born at Falmouth, on January 10, 1763.

Luc Granger, born at Morlaix, parish of St. Martin, bishopric of St. Paul de Leon, on

April 18, 1765.

Such is the declaration of Amand Granger, who said it was true and signed it after it was read to him. He signed with the witnesses mentioned, executed at the courthouse of Belle-

Attakavas Gazette Isle-en-Mer, over the signature of Jacques-Marie Choblet, rector, and Jean-Louis LeLoutre, missionary, as well asd ours, on this day, March 2.

On February 8, 1751, appeared Joseph and Mathurin Granger, brothers who live in Kergayet, parish of Palais, accompanied by Joseph LeBlanc, Honoré LeBlanc, Olivier Daigre,

Joseph LeBlanc

Olivier Daigre

I M Choblet rector J. L. LeLoutre, missionary Thebault clerk

Family of Joseph and Mathurin Granger, brothers, of Kergavet, parish of Palais

Amand Granger

L. Babin

and Laurent Babin, all of them Acadians living on this island, witnesses. They declared that Joseph Granger was born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, on March 6, 1732, son of Claude Granger, born at Port Royal in 1708. He was the son of René Granger and Marguerite Thériot whose genealogy appeared above. The said Claude Granger was married at Mines, parish of St. Charles, on October 1, 1727, to Brigitte LeBlanc, daughter of Antoine LeBlanc and Anne Landry. Antoine LeBlanc died at Mines in 1739. He was the son of another Antoine LeBlanc, son of Daniel LeBlanc who had come from France with his wife to settle at Port-Royal. Both of them died there. Anne Landry was deported to Boston. She was the daughter of Antoine Landry, son of René Landry who had come from France with his wife Marie Bernard, to settle at Port Royal. Both died there. The said Claude Granger died at Falmouth on November 10, 1756. From the marriage of Claude Granger and Brigette LeBlanc were born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph:

Marie-Joseph Granger, on October 1, 1728. She married on November 27, 1748, Jean Baptiste Dupuis, son of Jean Dupuis and Marguerite Richard of the said parish, deported to Boston by the English. Joseph Granger, deponent, as above mentioned. Marie-Magdelaine Granger, on May 20, 1738. She married at Falmouth, England, Jean-

Baptiste Porteur, from Saint-Ange, presently in Martinique with their family. Mathurin Granger, on February 11, 1740.

Marguerite Granger, on July 26, 1744. She married at Morlaix, parish of St. Martin, hishopric of St. Paul de Leon, in October, 1764, Jacques Hyppolite Constant, from the diocese of Angers. They both went to Cavennes.

Charles Granger, in March, 1748, single, presently in Brest.

Jean-Baptiste Granger, on December 16, 1750, single, living in Nantes,

The said Joseph Granger, deponent, married at Falmouth, and his married was rehabilitated for reasons of close kinship on May 1, 1757, by Thomas Lodge, apostolical missionary. He married Elizabeth Thériot who was born in the parish of St. Joseph, on May 20, 1736, stepsister of Marie-Josephe Thériot, wife of Joseph-Simon Granger from Antouriau, descended from the same ancestors.

From this marriage were born:

Marie-Brigitte Granger, at Falmouth, on April 16, 1763.

Jean-Baptiste Granger and Marie-Thérèse Granger, twins, at Belle-Isle, in parish of Palais. on January 22, 1766.

Mathurin Granger, deponent, who declared he was born at Rivière-aux-Canards, parish of St. Joseph, on February 11, 1740, stepbrother of Joseph Granger, descended from the same ancestor. He married at Falmouth on October 8, 1760, with a special dispensation given by Edouard Coatre, apostolical missionary, Marie-Geneviève Thériot. She was born in the said parish of St. Joseph, on July 4, 1742, stepsister of Elizabeth Thériot, wife of Joseph Granger, both being descended from the same ancestor.

From this marriage were born:

Elizabeth Geneviève Walburge Granger, at Falmouth, on August 8, 1761. Marie Modeste Granger, at Morlaix, parish of St. Martin, bishopric of St. Paul de Leon,

Joseph LeBlanc

Olivier Daigre

on August 21, 1765. The said Brigitte LeBlanc, mother of the deponent, lives with her children at Kernayet,

in this parish.

Such is the declaration of Joseph and Mathurin Granger, which was read to them. They declared it true and Mathurin signed with the above-mentioned witnesses, Joseph having declared he could not sign, above the signature of Jacoues-Marie Choblet, rector, and

I M Choblet rector

Jean-Louis LeLoutre, missionary, as well as mine, clerk,

Honoré LeRlanc Mathurin Granger J. I., LeLoutre, missionary

I. Rabin

St. Martinville, La., April 25

We learn with pleasure that the steamboat Lady Lafayette, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Vermilion bridge on Tuesday last, the 21st. inst. She left New Orleans on the Thursday previous, and entered Vermilion Bay by Bayou Lafourche, having met with neither accident nor delay. We sincerely congratulate our neighbors of Lafavette on the success of their enterprise, and hope that Capt. Wilson, who made the first attempt, will receive all the encouragement which the hazardous undertaking so richly merits. The boat departed on Thursday with a full freight for New Orleans.

The Bee (New Orleans), May 1, 1829.

St. Landry Parish Probate Count Suits 1822 - 1846

Compiled by Keith P. Fontenot

Indices to

PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	DATE	SUIT NO.
Acher, Frederick, Admr.	Emilie I. Bignon	Mar. 23, 1840	185
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Tableau

Tableau

Guy M. Bell, Admr.

Pauline Marks et al.

G. Vanemburgh

Est, of John Daves

William Moore Cur., Est.

of Rober Singleton

Baker, Simeon

Baldwin, David

Baldwin, Manon, F.W.C.

Balque, Joseph, F.M.C.

Balque, Joseph, fils, F.M.C.

Balque, Joseph, Est. of.

FMC. Bank of Louisiana

Bank of Louisiana

Barry, Patrick

Barker, Easter A/K/A

Barry, Robert, Est. of

Bassett, William H.

ug. 31, 1837 John M. Fisher & G. Feb. 4, 1842 210 Vanemburg

Heirs of Tabitha Andrus. Dec. 18, 1824 Jean-Marie Debaillon. Oct. 1, 1831 David Ackison, Jr., Admr. Oct. 13, 1838 Lastie Dupre, Admr. May 5, 1842 214

Aug. 10, 1843

May 3, 1832

Nov. 3, 1843

Apr. 23, 1823

June 23, 1832

May 27, 1846

Aug. 12, 1843

247

312

242

amp, Joseph et al.	Luke Lesassier et al.
Ion Louis	Charles Garrione Flauiac.

Attakapas Gazette

DEFENDANT

To et al.

Valentine King, Admr., Est. Oct, 29, 1831

2.0

302

278

124

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184

38

81

176

299

52

160

140

253

259

56

28,30 36

DATE

July 28, 1826

Aug. 11, 1831

Mar. 23, 1846

Apr. 14, 1836

Dec 14 1835 Aug. 28, 1833

Feb. 21, 1825

Aug. 4, 1845

July 23, 1825

Sept. 17, 1841 Mar. 7, 1845

Nov. 10, 1836

Aug. 4, 1837

Feb. 17, 1840 Oct. 8, 1845

Aug. 15, 1826

Feb. 8, 1825

July 31, 1838

Aug. 25, 1830 Sept. 2, 1820

Aug. 25, 1834

Bessan, Caroline Bignon, Emile I. Bihme, Julien et al. Blair, Joseph

PI AINTIFF

Blair, Joseph

Beaucha

Bello, D

of B. B. Jefferson Beaurepere Chachere, Admr. July 13, 1839 Pierre LaComb. Tu. Thomas J. Lawler Interdicted Persons Pamela Dutton et al. Heirs of Walter mcBride

Honore Fuselier Heirs and widow of Leon

Boatwright, Michael D. Tu. Bogard, Julianne, widow of Walter McBride Heirs and widow of Jos. B. Leieune, Sr. Tableau

Bordelon, Marie Louise, et al. Boutte, Estelle, wife of Theophilus Collins Bourque, Charles Bourque, Parasie, Est. of Bowen, William N. Bowen, William U. Bradat Joseph Est of

Smith M. Miles Tableau of Dist. A/K/A Lavigne Brasseur, Alexandre B., Est. Brasseur, Blaise Brasseur, Ellen, Heirs of Brownson, John Burleigh Nancy widow of LBest Butler

Tableau François Richard, pere Bridget Lamb et al. John Butler, Admr. Bushnell, Ezra, et al. Bushnell, Matthew, et al. Clarissa Mills et al.

Cahanin, Gustave

Cahanin, Gustave Carriere Louis Est of.

Chachere, Constance, et al.

Chalker, Elisha, Est. of

Cochran, Martha, Widow Cochran, Mary, et al.

Collins, Murthough, Est. of

Collins, John G. L.

Chanin, Pierre, et al.

Chaule, John

Beaurepere Chachere Carver, Eliah

Alexandre Fontenot and Tableau

Philippe Stagg Joseph Irwin Celesie Malveau et al.

Pet. of Ourstorship Land title confirmation on Bayou Teche

Caroline Monguit, wife of Milton Prevate et al. Louis Prudhomme

> Creditors (To be Continued)

Andre Prudhomme, Est. of Murthough Collins

July 13, 1839 Mar. 14, 1845

Feb. 20, 1846 Mar. 27, 1828 Mar. 22, 1838 Dec. 5, 1831

Feb. 15, 1844

May 29, 1844

Sept. 6, 1825

July 26, 1826 Oct. 20, 1828

May 16, 1836





Raphaël Segura

by Pearl Mary Segura

Raphael Segura was born March 4, 1794, on the banks of what is now known as Spanish Lake near New Iberia. I He was the son of Francisco Segura and Maria de Prados, natives of Malaga, in the Parish of Santiago (St. James), Spain. Francisco and Maria, with other inhabitants, had migrated to Louisiana, arriving on the Spanish brig, St. Joseph, in New Orleans on Nowether 15, 1778.

Orleans on November 15, 1778.

Francisco, then a single man, was among the first contingent of settlers to form a new settlement on Bayou Teche, the settlement which they called New Iberia. They were soon joined by others who had been detained in New Orleans. Among those detained was

the family of Maria de Prados, whom Francisco married after a short while. With other colonists Francisco tried his hand at growing flax and hemp, but, failing in this enterprise, they abandoned agriculture and turned to cattle raising, for which the

this enterprise, they abandoned agriculture and turned to cattle raising, for which the country was better suited.³
Raphael was the fourth of ten children born to the union of Francisco (whose name by

this time was being Gallicord to François) and Maris. He gree up on Lake Tasse not far from Byour Tech. He was nine years old when Lousiana was purchased by the United States. Living on a cattle ranch, known as a nucherie, he learned to do all the necessary chores. At age I.d. he had his own cattle brand registered on November 24, 1808. *This brand, a variation of his father's brand and that of his brothers and sisters appeared that When the milliary stratery of Great Reliais Interaction.

When the military strategy of Great Britain threatened the city of New Orleans in the War of 1812, Raphalel and his brother, François, filis, answered the call to serve their country. Raphalel was then twenty years old.⁵ When Andrew Jackson's successful defense of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, ended the English



1. Originally this lake was called Lee Flammand for the Flomish settlers, the Gewembergs, who had original Spanish land grants bootlering the lake. Jean-Supriste, the delive of the Gervembergs, was red-headed, hinner the term Flammand. The eathert land grant was to Jean-Bupliste Gervemberg in 1770. See map of Spanish Lake sees. For order land grants to the Gervembergs, see Gettrude C. Taylor, Lend Gownt Along the Teche, Part II (Ludsyette, La, 1980).
The name of the lake Inter changed to Lake Tisse December the early French settles thought its round shape resembled

The name of the lake later changed to Lake Tasso because the early French settlers thought its round shape resembled a cup. Deafing the indeperents century the name Spunish Lake Degen to be used. Actually Raphael Segura was born on Lake Tasse in St. Martin Parish because Iberus Parish did not separate until 1868.

2. The first site occupied by Bouligny and the Malaguellos was the present-day Charenton. Bouligay amond that post New Brist. Only two months after attilement the group was driven out by flooding, and, coming further up the barson to higher ground, they settled at the spot now marked as Bouligny Flata in New Berlir. For the full story of the strength of the Project (Ladystell, Lad, 1979), pp. 145

3. Maurine Bergerie, They Tested Skyon Water (New Orleans, 1962).
The planned community of New Derix neutiled in failure. After a series of agricultural failures on the part of the new series of actions based upon policy of the Spanish governor, the few remaining Malaguenian furnities werened to the series of actions to the twest died of Laker Flammand. Corend. New Parties, p. 14.

4. Attakapas Brand Book,

5. Raphall and François were gristers in the 14th Regiment of St. Mary Patish. Marion John Pierson, comp., Loudie and Soldier in the Pater of 1821 (Privately prints), 1955). They were under the command of Colonal Industria Baker, 4th Rejack, Louisians Millis, Marie Cruzat de Veges, comp., American Forces at Chalmette, Veterant and Descendants of the Battle of New orlines. 1824-1825. Strikustice semants. 1956.



Segura House, Built 1836



Segura House, Rebuilt 1967

threat, Raphael lost no time in returning home and renewing his courtship of Marie Carmelite Romero 6

Raphael and Carmelite were married on April 4, 1815.7 It was first believed that Raphael built his home on Spanish Lake about this time. Testimony given by him in a court case in 1886, however, indicates that construction of this house was begun in 1834 and completed in 1836.8 His successful endeavors, his growing family, and his inheritance

from his father, who died September 18, 1831,9 may have served as incentives. Raphael's house, set against the background of Spanish Lake and nestled among live oaks, was the early type of Louisiana architecture, the raised brick cottage, with solid

brick walls on the ground floor and cypress framed second floor with bousillage insulation.

Typically, an outside stairway led to the upper gallery. Nine children were born to Raphael and Marie Carmelite: Joseph. J. Oseme. Marie Carmelite, Irma, Aimee, Marie Carmelite, Elodie Clothilde, child who died in infancy, Emile Adolph,10 and Raphael, Jr. Marie Carmelite did not long enjoy her family and her

home on Spanish Lake, for in an epidemic of 1845 she, along with Raphael's three brothers, two sisters, his mother, and a niece, succumbed to one of the diseases prevalent that year 11 August 29, 1846, Raphael took a second wife. His bride was Marie Azelie Gathe (Gaat), twenty-one-year-old daughter of François Gathe and Magdeline (Adeline) Bourgeois of St.

James Parish. 12 To this union were born four children: William, who died at age six; 6. Marie Carmélite Romero, the daughter of Josef Romero of Malaga, Parish of the Holy Martyrs, Spain, and Julie Gonsourand of Pointe Coupee Parish. Julie was the daughter of Louis Gonsourand of that purish and Marie Dozat, a native

of the Illinois District of Kaskaskia, whose father, Autoine Dozat was born in Montreal, Canada, Carmelite's creat erandfather. Etienne Gonsourand was a native of Soloniac, Bishopric of Monaubon, France, and the first Gonsourand to settle in Pointe Coupee Parish, his daughter, Marie Charlotte, being the first child whose baptism is recorded in the parish. Marie Carmelite was also the grandaughter of Miguel Romero, native of Castuers, Bishopric of Badajoz, province of Extramadura, Spain, and his wafe Marie Grano, native of Malaza. From the Sentea Family Genealogy.

7. St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La., Vol. 5, No. 354

8. Hoffpuuir vs. Hacker, 1886. From the David Weeks Papers, L.S.U. Archives, Raphael Segura was 92 years old when he exhibited his remarkable ability to remember related facts of many years before. In his testimony he related the date of a certain event with that of the building of his house,

9. St. Martin de Tours Catholic Church, St. Martinville, La., Vol 5, No. 59, p. 10.

10. The author of this article is a descendant of Emile Adolphe (thurd son and eighth child of Raphael and Marie

Carmidite) and Marguerite Odile Duzas. See Pearl Mary Segura. "The Segura Family, 1779 to the Present." Attalants 11. Smallpox, vellow fever and cholera were epidemic in the mid-1800s. Since smallpox came in the late winter

and yellow fever in late summer and early fall and since all deaths, except that of Raphsel's wife, occurred between late May and mid-September, it would be reasonable to assume that these people were vectims of cholera, a mid-summer disease. Last of the dead and dates of death are as follows:

Marie Carmelite, Raphael's wife, Feb. 14, 1845. St. Peter's Church, New Iberia, La., Vol. 1, p. 11.

Antoine, married to Marcelite Viator, May 29, 1845. Ibid., p. 12. Mathilda, widow of Jean Miguez, June 23, 1845, Ibid., p. 13,

Eloi, married to Marguerite Romero, June 23, 1845. Ibid. Marie Marcellate, married to Fernando Prados, July 8, 1845, Ibid., p. 14,

Jacque, July 9, 1845, Ibid.

Marie Alzire, sec 12, daughter of Elos, Aug. 19, 1845. Ibid., p. 16. Marie Prados Segura, widow of Francisco, Aug. 19, 1845. Ibid., p. 17.

12. According to Segura family records. Marie Authie Goat was born April 25, 1825. Her mother was the daughter of Joseph Bourgeois and Mane Langlinas. Her father was the son of Christopher Gast and Madeline Taylor of Hazerstown, Md. Christopher (Christoval) was from Colmans, German (Brigern), the son of William Gast and Sophie Stoder.

Ovide; Corinne; and Marie Azelie, who died at nine months. Soon after little Marie Azelie's birth, Raphael's second wife died.

1 3

Raphael married a third time. His bride, many years his junior, was Elise Célima Bonin. 14 It is said that while transacting the settlement made on her before the wedding, she entered the room and smiled. Ever the gallant gentleman, Raphael exclaimed, "Deux mille de plus pour le petit sourire!" (Two thousand more for the little smile!)

Raphald, known as Grandpere to his numerous progeny, was 67 years old when the Civil War broke out. He was too old to take an active part in the hostilities. However, he witnessed much of the military activity in his area, since Camp Pratt was just up the road on the Old Spanish Trail. His home was the object of unwanted visits from in whatkers, and

military maneuvers travered his plantation.

Raphael was proficient in Spanish and French, speaking French with a noticeable Spanish lisp. He is said to have been blind the last sixteen years of his life. Blindness, however, did not curtail his activities, because, it is related, he kept count of his newborn caves by running his hand across their backs as they went through the chute at counting

however, did not curtail his activities, because, it is related, he kept count of his newborn calves by running his hand across their backs as they went through the chute at counting time. He is also said to have been an early Rockefeller, distributing coins to the delighted children of the plantation.

Raphed Segura died October 9, 1891. His death certificate states that he was 97 years, 7 months, and sk days old. He had lived long enough to have seen the formation, settlement, and the establishment of Beris Parish, the incorporation of the City of New Beris, and the conting of the rallroad in 1880. Of him William Herry Perris and in 1891: "His life would furnish a history within itself. His long life has been full of usefulness, and in his old are he is reversed by all who know him "15" on the life would be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life would be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life would be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life would be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life would be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life would be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life who had not be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life who had not have been all the life who had not be reversed by all who know him "15" on the life who had not have been all the life wh

his old age he is revered by His obituary 16 stated:

A dispatch from New Deria, 9th inst., says: Mr. Raphael Segura, perhaps Beria's oldest citizen, died today at his country home, wast of this place. He was born in this parsh March 4th, 1794. He always lived in this neighborhood. He held large tracts of land acquired through Spanish land aranta!* and for many decades he was the largest noticizies and planter of this section.

 Marie Ardite Segura was born Sept. 23, 1850. She deed July 13, 1851. St. Peter's, New Iberra, Vol. 1, p. 30. Her mother's succession was filed Dec. 16, 1850. St. Martin Parish Succession No. 1274.

14. Elize Célima Bonin, bora in Lorasswille, was the daughter of Bengama Bonin and Modeste Brault (Bersat), Blue married Rasshet Segura Ean, 26, 1852, 28, Peter's, New Beris, Wel, 19, 194. Bengamin was the non of Lera Louis of Mobble and Marguerite Pinnec of Maryland and gamdone of Annoise Bonin of Genoble on Daughine, France, and Marylere for Mobble. Modester Benava was the daughter of Firmin Research of Mobble. Modester for Braun's Research of Mobble.

guerne: reaste of secone. Modeste tereius was the daugnéer of Farmin Breaste of Acadia and Marguerite Bro. The chidren of Raphael and Marie Cellina Intidución Pleres Bomene (m. 18. Cote Smith; Zhad, Anna Breasty, Marie Cellina (Coope Colpin), and Modeste (died about age sky). George Colpin), and Modeste (died about age sky).

wanted the second contract of the contract of the

16 Lafayette Advertiser, Oct. 17, 1891.

17. Information given in the Lafayette Advertiser was in error. Titles to lind claimed by Francisco Seguin were certified on the basis of occupancy and cultivation ten years pear to December 30, 1803. These titles belonged to Claim 8 and were available conclosulty to the regulations set down by the sact of Congents Mach (19.1812), and Feb. 27, 1813. A boos fide Spanish land grant would be a Claim A title and would have to have been squeed by a Spanish powernor before 1801. For a full exclusation of indicate state and last disks. occ exclusive C. Tavkin, "Colonial Land Gottan in the At-

takapas," Attakapas Gazette, XV (1980), 13-23.
For land claimed by Francisco Sesura under tatles B-1453, 1454, and 1455, see map included in this article.

The nucleus of a settlement that had formed in the visinity of his home had taken on the name Segura, Louisiana. Alcoe Fortier reported in 1909 that it was "a post hamlet and station in the northern part of Iberia Parish . . . on the Southern Pacific Railroad about three miles northwest of New Iberia, the parish seat. It [was] in the sugar district, [had] a swar refinery, rice industries, and in 1900 had a copolation of 42.7.

After Raphael's death his widow moved to New Iberia, where she died three years later.¹⁸ Thereafter the home was occupied by tenants on the planticin. Having stood for approximately 130 years on the Old Spanish Trail, which for many years was a section of Highway 90 and is now known as Highway 182, it became the object of treasure hunters. In time it fell fine a sait is now known as Highway 182, it became the object of treasure hunters. In time it fell fine a sait of deterioration beyond repair. After the roof was severely dame great-grandizable of the Nichard State of the Company of the Nichard State of the Company of the State of the Original State Original

So Raphael's spirit lives on near Spanish Lake, which is named for his ancestors, and which overlooks what is left of the Old Spanish Trail.

18. Elise Célima Bonin Segura died Dec. 9, 1894. St. Peter's, New Iberia, Vol. 3, p. 40.

19. Mrs. Holleman, the former Eleanor Landry of New Bords, sequired the property after the death of her mother, Emma Segura (Nex. P. A. Landry), who with her brothers and sitters had inherited it. Emma was the daughter of Cora

Smith and Pater Blomke Segura.

Before the careful diamanthing of the old and the zebuiding of the new house, a coult, Architect John Aller Landry, drew plans of the olds so that he new one would conform to the exact proportion and design as the old

EARTHQUAKE IN LOUISIANA

(Submitted by Keith Hambria

Earthquake in Louisians— The St. Martinoville Iric (Probe states that "on Saturday last, the 7th instant, at about three o'clock, pm., an earthquake, which lasted two or three seconds, was felt in the parish. A respectable inhabitant of Cataboulou Iric, who was inpling at the time, in company with some ladies, on the banks of the lakes, felt with that as soon as the shock was felt they were all struck by a kind of giddiness, and that one of the ladies feld down in a swoon. He also assured us that the lake rose, during the space of some minutes to more than six feet. Several inhabitants along the banks of Bayou Teche affirm the unaccountable elevation of the river at about the same time. We suppose that the extraordinary ascension of the waters was but the commotion caused by the sphonomenon. — One of our friends, who arrived yesterday from Opelouss, fold that the shock was also felt in that part of the country. From the declaration of the oldest inhabitants that its parish, this would be the second earthquake felt in the Attakasa."

New Orleans Daily Picavune. May 19, 1842,

D'autre Tabac!

(As told by Mrs. Elizabeth Landreneau, Mamou, Louisiana)

Submitted by Barry J. Ancelet

The repertoire of oral literature of cultures includes local variants of international tale types and motifs encountered throughout the world. Indeed, even supposedly true stories, told efor caths in French Louisiana are told in Europe, Africa, Asia and South America as well.

This tale is a variant of motif J 1742, «The Countryman in the Great World,» reported in England, Israel, India, France, and several parts of the United States.\(^1\) Misumderstanding the nature of his good fortune when invited to stock up on provisions, the poor countryman chooses only commodities he knows. When told that he should choose more, he chooses more of the sume.

Oui, un jour, il y avait dans le voisinage un vieux homme qui était beaucoup pauvre, vieux Gabriel. Et ses voisins ont décidé que ça l'aurait amené à la boutique pour lui donner des affaires, lui acheter des affaires pour lui manger, çail avait de besoin Et ils l'ont pris; ils l'ont amené. Il était surpris de ça et il se comprenait pas bien.

Ca fait, ça dit, «Qui tu veux, Gabriel? Achète ça tu veux, oui. Ca t'as de besoin'»

«Bien mais,» il dit, «je vas prendre du tabac.»

Et ca dit. «Oui d'autre?»

«Je vas prendre du sucre.»

«Je vas prendre du café.» Et là, il avait fini. Il a arrété.

Mais ça dit, «Tu peux avoir d'autre chose. Tu peux plus.»
«Je peux avoir d'autre chose?» il dit. «Je peux avoir plus?»

«O oui.»

«Bien mais,» il dit, «je vas prendre d'autre tabac!»

 See Sith Thompson, Modifindex of Folk Literature (Bloomington, Ind., 1957), IV, 140-141; and Ernest Neumbran, Type and Modif India of the Folktales of England and North America, (The Hagas, 1966), pp. 311-312. 192

Third Generation





Above, right – Honorine Begnaud (Mrs. Félix Bernard), and, above, her sister Melanie (Mrs. Alcibiade Foreman) were daughters of Emile Begnaud and Adelaide Constantin.

(Phatos from Mrs. Walter Eberle)

François Begnaud, right, Confederate soldier and son of Emile and Adelaide Constantin, died in the Siege of Vicksburg, July 3-4, 1863.



The Begnand Family

Four Generations In Louisiana

By Lumice Begnaud

FOURTH GENERATION (Continued from Vol. XVI, No. 3)

IV.C1-e. Children of Jean and Emma Constantin (1) Theophile

Theophile
 April 7, 1875 (Lch: v.7, p. 166). d. Oct. 25, 1944 (SCTch:

v.2, p. 8).
n. June 3, 1899 (CACROch: v.3, p. 64), Perle Mouton, day. of

Henri and Corinne Guilbeaux.

(2) Cecile b. Sept. 3,

 Sept. 3, 1877 (Lch: v.7, p. 244).
 April 30, 1897 (Lch: v.7, p. 163), Horace Mouton, son of Gustave and Eulalie Broussard.
 b. Nov. 16, 1871 (Lch: v.7, p. 53).

(3) Gaston
b. Sept. 23, 1879 (CACROch: v.l, p. 102). d. Nov. 2, 1949
(SCTch: v.2, p. 14).

m. Jan. 7, 1902 (CACROch: v.3, p. 93), Alphonsine Dugas, dau. of Alexandre and Orphese Arceneaux. b. Aug. 28, 1883 (CACRO ch: v.2, p. 12). d. Dec. 7, 1955 (SCTch: v.2, p. 20).

(4) Theo b. April 8, 1920 (Lch: v.10, p. 150). m. _____, Germany, Bertha Wenzel.

Regina
 March 13, 1883 (Lch: v.8, p. 209).
 Nov. 3, 1902 (Lch: v.7, p. 293), Leonard Gulley, son of John

m. Nov. 3, 1902 (Lch: v.7, p. 293), Leonard Gulley, som of John and Ava Murphy.
(6) Emma

 Feb. 17, 1886 (CACROch: v.2, p. 57).
 April 30, 1903 (Lch: v.7, p. 323), Henri Fellesier, son of Antoine and Françoise Blanche Laplante. b. Auressieux, France.

(7) David
b. July 11, 1891 (CACROch: v.9, p. 195). d. Jan. 3, 1965 (SCT

ch: v.2, p. 31).
m. Nov. 22, 1910 (SCTch: v.1, p. 73), Aline Chaisson. b. 1893.
d. March 30, 1938 (SCTch: v.2, p. 1).

(8) Paul b. Feb. 20, 1894 (Lch: v.9, p. 131). d. May 23, 1895 (Lch: v.4., (9) Marie-Nita b. May 14, 1897 (Lch: v.10, p. 178).

(10) Martin Adam b. Dec. 30, 1898 (Lch: v.10, p. 198).

IV.C6-a. Children of Alcide and Idolie Préjean (1) Eusseuse

 Jan. 1, 1867. d. Jan. 15, 1937 (Carencro).
 Emelie Dugas, dau. of Dejean and Ernestine Richard. b. May 14, 1868. d. Jan. 6, 1941 (Carencro).

(2) Joseph Seluns b. Dec. 30, 1868 (Lch: v.6, no. 25).

(3) Alcide b. Aug. 23, 1870 (Lch: v.7, p. 13). d. March 26, 1885 (CACRO ch: v.1, p. 24).

(4) Marie b. April 15, 1873 (Lch: v.7, p. 104). m. March 23, 1891 (CACROch: v.2, p. 11), André Nerault.

March 2, 1937 (SCTch: v.1, p. 75).

Marcel Alcide
 Sept. 22, 1875 (CACROch: v.1, p. 18).
 Sept. 4, 1894 (Lch: v.7, p. 129), Eva Webre, dau. of Martin and Felicia Gathe. b. Feb. 1, 1878 (Lch: v.7, p. 259). d.

(6) Anateole b. April 7, 1878 (CACROch: v.l, p. 71). d. March 2, 1984 (CACRO ch: v.2, p. 4).

(7) Joseph Elie b. June 22, 1882 (Lch: v.8, p. 180).

(8) Arthur
b. April 20, 1885 (GACROch: v.2, p. 44). d. June 16, 1965 (SCT ch: v.2, p. 32).

m. Oct. 20, 1910 (CACROch: v.3, p. 186), Exalta Melancon, dau. of Joseph and Natalia Comeaux. b. Sept. 14, 1891. d. May 5, 1980 (SCTeh: v.2, p. 80).

1980 (SCTch: v.2, p. 80).

(9) Marie-Elina
b. April 29, 1889 (CACROch: v.2, p. 124).
m. April 30, 1910 (SCTch: v.1, p. 66), John Thibodeaux, son of

John and Melida Thibodeaux, b. ca. 1889. m. Nov. 11, 1937 (Lethse: no. 20318), Valerin Hebert, son of Joseph and Rosalie Louvière. b. ca. 1878.

b. Dec. 25, 1875 (CACROch: v.1, p. 20). d. July 10, 1876 (GCch: v.1, p. 198). (2) Albert Adam June 13, 1877 (CACROch: v.1, p. 58). d. May 7, 1878 (GCch: v.1, p. 203). (3) Joseph Numa April 7, 1879 (CACROch: v.1, p. 96). Sept. 10, 1907 (CACROch: v.3, p. 160), Lela Potier, dau. of Joseph and Marguerite Guidry. b. May 21, 1891 (CACRO: v.2, p. 167). d. March 2, 1976. (4) Adolphe

IV.C6-e. Children of Numa and Marcelite Bernard

(1) Marie-Edia

. d. Aug. 14, 1883, age 18 months (GCch: v.1, p. 221). (5) Félix b. Aug. 15, 1884 (CACROch: v.2, p. 28). d. June 18, 1956. Jan. 12, 1907 (CACROch: v.3, p. 156), Adolphina Préjean, dau. of Sulon and Ozea Cormier. b. March 7, 1881 (Carencro). (6) Josephine

b. Jan. 18, 1887 (CACROch: v.2, p. 77). b. Oct. 15, 1889 (CACROch: v.2, p. 133). (8) Marie-Electa Aug. 6, 1892 (GCch: v.3, p. 268).

Dec. 17, 1908 (CACROch: v.3, p. 147), Monroe Venable, son of Olivier and Josephine Falle, Feb. 14, 1895 (CACROch: v.3, p. 131). d. Feb., 1945. b. m. Aug. 2, 1920 (CACROch: v.4, p. 35), Lucille Potier, dau. of Joseph and Marguerite Guidry. b. July 27, 1903 (Carencro).

(9) Alcee

IV.C6-d. Children of Celestin and Marie-Louise Breaux (1) Jules

Oct. 21, 1874 (CACROch: v.1, p. 3). d. April 5, 1959 (SCTch:

v.2, p. 24). Jan. 15, 1901 (CACROch: v.3, p. 81), Fanelia Prejean. m.

(2) Marie-Clemence Jan. 8, 1877 (CACROch: v.1, p. 48). d. Aug. 13, 1887 (CACRO

ch: v.1, p. 6).

(3)		eph Celes								
	ь.	July 6,	1879	(CACRO	ch: v.1,	p. 100	0).			
	m.	Dec. 7,	1901	(GCch:	v.4, p.	206),	Bernadette	Savoie,	dau.	0
		Philoss	no one	Locar	hine Thi	hadaan	v			

m. Dec. 7, 1901 (GCch: v.4, p. 206), Bernadette Savoie, dau. c Philogéne and Josephine Thibodeaux.
IV.C6-f. Children of Paul Klébert and Marie-Elesire Simoneaux

0-r. Children of Faul Klebert and Marie-Elesire Simoneaux
(1) Albert
b. ca. 1883. d. Feb. 7, 1923 (RYNch: v.2, p. 24).
(2) Lucien

b. Feb. 16, 1884 (CACROch: v.2, p. 19). d. Aug. 8, 1885 (CACROch: v.1, p. 26).
3) Maria-Calinan

 Marie-Celiman
 Jan. 22, 1886 (CACROCh: v.2, p. 55).
 Feb. 6, 1904 (RYNCh: v.2, p. 239), Aurelien Biarbe, son of Alvilla and Carmellto Douceau

m. Feb. 6, 1904 (RYNch: v.2, p. 239), Aurelien Biarbe, son of Alvilla and Carmelite Doucet.

(4) Anatole

b. May 28, 1889 (CACROCh: v.2, p. 127). d. Feb. 19, 1924 (RYN ch: v.2, p. 35).

m. Jan. 2, 1908 (RYNch: v.3, p. 5), Anaise Lavergne, dau. of Celectin and Mirza Doucet.

m. Jan. 2, 1908 (RYNCh: v.3, p. 5), Anaise Lavergne, dau. of Celestin and Mirza Doucet. (5) Mary Ida b. Oct. 27, 1891 (CACROch: v.2, p. 173).

 m. Sept. 18, 1915 (RYNch: v.3, p. 94), Don Louis Royer, son of John and Odille Bouillon.
 (6) William

Feb. 3, 1894 (CACROch: v.3, p. 74).
 Sept. 20, 1917 (RYNch: v.3, p. 127), Emetile Royer, son of Louis and Odille Bouillon.

Marie-Elmalvina
 b. March 22, 1896 (CACROch: v.3, p. 191).
 m. Sept. 27, 1917 (RYNch: v.3, p. 128), Sidney Royer, son of John and Oddile Bouilion.

(8) Celestin b. Feb. 8, 1900 (RYNch: v.5, p. 322).

b. Feb. 8, 1900 (RYNch: v.5, p. 322).
IV.C6-1. Children of Philibert and Azema Begnaud

 Adolph
 Nay 27, 1872 (Lch: v.2, p. 220).
 May 6, 1912 (CaCch: v.1, p. 54), Jeanne Caillier, dau. of Paul and Helene Trosclair.

(2) Noelie
b. June 28, 1894 (Lch: v.9. p. 221).

- Martha ća. 1899. d. May 26, 1932 (BBch: v.3, p. 143). March 2, 1918 (GeCch: v.l, p. 71), Joel Dupuis, son of Adolph and Angelina Duplechin, b. ca. 1899.
 - (4) Celeste March 21, 1901 (CeCch; v.1, p. 111).
 - (5) Beulah July 14, 1902 (CeCch: v.1, p. 124). d. Sept. 15, 1903 (BBch;
- (6) Marie-Eunice Sept. 7, 1904 (BBch: no. 272). April 10, 1923 (CeCch: v.1, p. 93), Homer Clayess Thibodeaux,
- son of Homer and Mathilda Hardy, b. ca. 1906. d. March 10, 1930 (BBch: v.3, p. 129). (7) Clarence
- Aug. 31, 1906 (BBch: no. 255). d. Aug. 11, 1907 (CeCch: v. 1, p. 5). (8) Marie-Ida April 2, 1912 (Arnaudville). d. July 1, 1969 (GeCch: v.1,
- p. 15). Oct. 2, 1927 (GeGch: v.1. p. 104). Jack Taugin, son of Arthur and Helena Tauzin.
- IV.C7-f. Children of Cleopha and Marie-Athenaise Martin (1) Fernand
- Feb. 28, 1891. d. age 5 weeks (Lch: v.4, p. 328). (2) Benoit Oct. 29, 1894 (Lafayette).
- April 20, 1920 (Lch: v.8, p. 356), Stella Breaux, day, of Leonce and Laurentia Bourque. b. Oct. 7, 1894.
- IV.C10-j. Children of Joseph and Hermina Gathé
- (1) Alice
- Feb. 10, 1906 (Lch: v.10, p. 109). Aug. 31, 1926 (Lcthse: no. 15722), Raoul Chenier, son of Ozeme and Angella Boudreaux, b, ca. 1899.
- (2) Regina b. ca. 1903 July 16, 1928 (Lothse: no. 16471), Anthony Gathé, son of
 - Antoine and Marie-Louise Wessley, b. ca. 1903.
 - (3) Marie-Mahel
 - b. March 16, 1910 (Lch; v.7, no. 82).

(4) Abel b. Feb. 13, 1911 (BBch: no. 118).

(5) Raoul

Oct. 23, 1912 (Lch: v.11, no. 153). April 4, 1934 (Lcthse: no. 18451), Viola Gathé. b.

d. March 3, 1979 (LSt.Gch: v.2, p. 40). (6) Josephine

b. Aug. 12, 1919 (Lch: v.11, no. 119).

Jan. 23, 1941 (Lothse: no. 21963), Nicholas Aguillard, son of Zenon and Julie . b. ca. 1905.

IV.C7-1. Children of Alexander and Therese Calais (1) Lacles (Luckless)

b. Jan. 4, 1906 (Lch: v.10, p. 59), d. July 15, 1956 (LSt.Gch: v.1. p. 41).

(2) Joseph Will Aug. 14, 1908 (Lch: v.11, no. 260). d. May 25, 1953.

May 29, 1930 (LSt.Gch: v.1, p. 11), Anne Marie Bernard, dau. of Joseph Numa and Ada Speyrer. b. July 2, 1908. Jan. 27, 1951 (Lothse: no. 28283), Ozita Lalande, dau, of Henry and Cecile Broussard. b. Aug. 7, 1907.

(3) George Allan

April 7, 1909 (Lch: v.11, p. 98). d. Jan. 4, 1917 (Lch: v.2, p. 196). (4) Louis Rex

Nov. 27, 1911 (Lch: v.11, no. 3). July 4, 1931 (LSt.Gch: v.1, p. 22), Camella Marie Bernard, dau, of Joseph Numa and Ada Speyrer, b. Nov. 14, 1912,

(5) John Harry

b. March 24, 1915 (CeCch: v.2, no. 91). Feb. 10, 1940 (Lothse: no. 21504), Beulah Marie Meche, dau. of Emile and Virginia Caruthers.

(6) Anne Rose

b. Aug. 5, 1916 (Lch; v.11, no. 101). July 4, 1938, Charles Frederique Hoborat, son of Henry Herman and Angelle Judice. b. March 27, 1905 (Lch: v.10, no. 150). d. 1979.

Jan. 1, 1920.

(7) Paul Chester July 17, 1918 (Lch; v.11, no. 88), June 4, 1939, Grace Dupuis, dau. of Marcellite Guilbeau. b.

- (8) Patrick Lloyd
 b. March 24, 1920 (Lch: v.11, no. 20).
 m. Dec. 28, 1940 (Eldorado, Ark.) (Lethse: no. 21927), Mable
 Louíse Hamburn, dau. of Steve John and Florence Henrietta
 Delaune. b. June 27, 1924 (Eldorado, Ark.)
- (9) Stanley Pierre b. Aug. 18, 1921 (Lch: v.8, no. 145).
- (10) Pearl Therèse
 b. March 19, 1926 (Lch: v.11, no. 62).
 m. Sept. 2, 1947 (Lcthse: no. 25676), Paul J. Naomi, son of
- Alcide and Ida Petro. b. Sept. 11, 1917 (Lch: v.11, p. 380).

 IV.C8-a. Children of Narcisse Alexandre and Irma Begnaud
 - (1) Marie-Elia
 - Jan. 3, 1873 (Lch: v.7, p. 89). d. May 25, 1946 (Lst.Gch: v.l, p. 20).
 Mov. 27, 1888 (BBch: v.3, p. 284), Joseph Ulinor Patin,
 - son of Julian and Félecienne Hébert. b. Sept. 10, 1865 (BBch: v.l, p. 32).

 Dec. 23, 1903 (GcCh: v.l, p. 32), Henri Webre, son of Félix and Emma Lagrange.
 - (2) Stanislaus
 b. March 11, 1875 (Lch: v.7, p. 162). d. Aug. 27, 1876 (Lch:
 - v.4, p. 196).

 (3) Joseph Adam
 b. March 10, 1877 (Lch: v.7, p. 231). d. March 22, 1877 (Lch:
 - (4) Pierre
 - b. 7 weeks. d. Dec. 5, 1878 (Lch: v.4, p. 228), age
 - b. April 12, 1880 (ARNch: v.3, p. 271). d. Sept. 1, 1880 (Leh: v.4, p. 249).
 - (6) Philomene Théolia
 b. Oct. 4, 1884 (ARNch: v.4, p. 113).
 - (7) Deudonie Cléotis
 b. April 3, 1887 (ARNch: v.4, p. 201). d. Aug. 2, 1965 (Lafayette).
 m. June 8, 1910 (CACROch: v.3, p. 184), Eva Coussan, dau. of

Ambroise and Philomene Chiasson. b. ca. 1893. d. ca. 1967.

(8) Marie-Bernadette b. March 22, 1889 (ARNch: v.4, p. 273). d. ca. 1908.

Jan. 24, 1893 (CeCch: v.1, p. 19). d. ca. 1968.

May 4, 1911 (CeCch: v.1, p. 51), Edmonia Dupuis, dau. of m. Adolph and Angelina Duplechin.

(10) Félicienne June 9, 1895 (CeCch: v.1, p. 47). d. ca. 1967.

June 6, 1914 (CeCch: v.l, p. 60), Clebert LeBlanc, son of

Lucius and Félicia Thibodeaux, b. ca. 1891.

IV.C8-b. Children of Edmond and Carmélite Rénard

b. July 17, 1893 (Lch: v.9, p. 252).

(2) Rita

b. ca. 1895. Sept. 12, 1918 (Lothse: no.), Paul St. Julienne, son m. of Edward and Zulma Breaux.

and Mary Louise Hébert.

IV.C8-5. Children of Gabriel and Marie Allemon (1) Onezimé

ь. Aug. 30, 1883 (Lch: v.8, p. 216). d. July 25, 1940 (LSt.G ch: v.1, p. 12). Feb. 18, 1900 (BBch: p. 194), Zoé Guidry, dau. of Alcide and

Marie Louise Hébert, b. . d. June 18, 1908 (BB ch: v.2, p. 268).

Oct. 29, 1908 (Lch: v.8, p. 68), Onesia Broussard, dau. of Jean and Francoise Comeaux.

(2) Louise

March 30, 1885 (Lch: v.9, p. 27), d. Dec. 31, 1949 (LSt.G ch: v.1, p. 27). m. Aug. 28, 1902 (BBch: p. 327), Gaston Mouisset, son of Auguste and Victorine Ourblin.

(3) Edmonia Sept. 30, 1886 (Lch: v.9, p. 58). d. June 27, 1904 (BBch:

v.2, p. 213).

July 23, 1903 (BBch: p. 194), Dosite Guidry, son of Alcide m.

1894.

(4) Adam

June 8, 1888 (Lch: v.9, p. 104). d. Jan. 26, 1948 (LSt.G ch: v.1, p. 23). Jan. 25, 1912 (SCTch: v.1, p. 89), Louise Bergeron. b. ca. m.

(5) Palmyre Jan. 15, 1890 (Lch: v.9, p. 151). d. May 6, 1939 (LSt.G

ch: v.1, p. 10). m. Feb. 7, 1907 (BBch; p. 210), Alphonse Mouisset, son of Auguste and Victorine Ourblin. m. Aug. 1, 1929, Gladu Richard.

(6) Blanche

June 6, 1897 (Lch: v.9, p. 194). m. Aug. 30, 1913 (SCTch: v.l. p. 112), Alfred Sonnier, son of Clerfé and Marie Domingue. b. ca. 1893.

IV.C8-i. Children of Ambroise Stanislaus and Corinne Breaux Edna

Aug. 16, 1890 (Lch: v.9, p. 165). d. 1959.

m. Dec. 8, 1906 (BBch; p. 199), Willie LaBauve, son of Eugé-

nard and Clemence Kilchrist, b. Jan. 4, 1886 (Creole ch: v.1, p. 38). (2) Marie-Viviana

Jan. 11, 1892 (Lch: v.9, p. 208). Aug. 8, 1908 (SCTch: v.1, p. 47), François Bergeron, son of Martial and Natalie Trahan. b. Oct. 18, 1889 (Lch: v. 9, p. 150).

(3) Noé m.

July 20, 1893 (Lch: v.11, p. 234). Nov. 21, 1912 (SCTch: v.1. p. 103), Edna Labauve, b. ca. 1894. d. Jan. 27, 1924 (SCTch: v.1, p. 49).

m. Jan. 29, 1925 (Church Point), Euphemie Leger, dau. of John and Noélie Leger. b. 1885.

June 29, 1964, Blanche Leger, dau. of Alcide and Olivia Leger. b. March 13, 1904. m. Feb. 1966, Louisiana Doucet, dau. of Angellas and Eva Boul-

lion.

Jan. 10, 1895 (Lch: v.9, p. 299).

Stephan Théolis

Nov. 1, 1896 (CeCch: v.1, p. 61).

Théodore (6) Aug. 3, 1893 (Lch: v.10, p. 274).

Dec. 14, 1920 (GCch: v.5, p. 9), Louise Mouton, day, of Joseph and Eva Marks. b. Nov. 6, 1896. d. April 8, 1934.

b. ca. 1898. May 29, 1916 (Lch: v.8, no. 252), Alfred Broussard, son of Alcée and Fedora Delahoussave, b. ca. 1895.

- (8) Jeanne Solange
 - b. Feb. 12, 1900 (Lch: v.10, p. 125). Delino Hanks.
- (9) Rlodie
 - b. Nov. 4, 1901 (Lch: v.10, p. 383). Alexandre Deville
- (10) Clovis Feb. 27, 1909 (Lch: v.11, p. 48).
- - Oct. 9, 1929 (Lothse: no. 16951), Eda Latiolais, dau. of Hypolite and Rosemary Hernandez, b. Oct. 22, 1910, d. Jan. 1979.

HIC 8-b Children of Edmond and Carmelite Renard

- (1) Agenoa
 - b. July 17, 1893 (Lch.v.3, p. 252).
 - m. 1925, Elize St. Julien, dau. of Edouard and Elina Boyd. (2) Rita
 - b. ca. 1895
 - m. Sept. 12, 1918 (LCthse), Paul St. Julienne, son of Edward and Zulma Breaux h on 1874

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

Vol. I, p. 11- IIC 4 - Emilia m, Pierre Constantin, son of Jean and Marie Saunier,

- IVA I-b (6) Celémine m. Honoré Breaux.
- IVA I-b (11) Angelle b. June 24, 1870 (BBch; v.1, p. 142). d. Aug. 31, 1934 (LSTch. v.1, p.5) m. Dec. 1, 1887 (BBch: v. 3, p. 243), Alcide Patin, son of Julien and Fé-
- licienne Hébert, b. April 17, 1868 (BBch; v.1 p. 84). VIII, p. 136. 1Va 94 (6) Marie Lena Isabelle m. Thomas Nicol Ritchie, son of David St. Claire and Kathryn Hackett.

Genealogy

BREAUX. By Geneva Bailey Seymour (Privately printed, 1981. 268 pages including indexed).

Geneva Bailey Seymour's compilation of the Breaux family genealogy should be the answer to what many family researchers have been looking for.

The BRAUX Nook includes five generations of descendants of Jean-Baptiste Breaux with his full succession, eight generations of descendants of Pierre Fimini Breaux, and the pension application of Armand Breaux. Copies of Heren, awexpuper clapping, court records, and off-intraires enhance the prevention. The Breaux line contains such familiar names as Landry, Terrip, LeBlanc, Fontenior, Doueric, Sommier, Goodman, Ageir or Oges, Pommier, Jones, Corbello, Pebogain, Lasphilin, Abslite, Cormier, Broussard, Fuller, Henry, Olivier, Vincent, Romoro, Simon, and Hebert.

BREAUX, a softbound, 8½ x 11 volume, selling for \$20, may be obtained from Ge-eva Bailey Seymour, 5009 42nd Street, Lubbock, Texas, 79414.

OUR DAWSON KIN: A Dawson Family History. By Sallie M. Patin (Privately printed, 1981). 240 pages; indexed.

This history of the Dawson family is comprised mostly of records held by the Dawson Family Organization, which meets each year at the Jackson Methodist Church at Jackson, La.

This genealogy begins with William Dawon, born in 1772, and his wife Dinah McCormik, born in 1775, in Virginia. It has a listing of 177 perons with the Dawon mulk, born in 1775, in Virginia. It has a listing of 177 perons with the Dawon mass as well as 1741 descendants with other names. Some 525 allied names are Arthart, Arbuthors, Beauchamp, Chanbert, Coss, Davis, Dayton, Decker, Delsanche, Devail, Fenn, Falconer, Fortenberry, Höllingsworth, Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, Awford, Miller, Morris, Loudon, Martin, McCarstle, McClendon, McCormick, McKneely, McNeel, McMeller, Miller, Morris, McLeis, O'le Heer, Earling, Fray, Powell, Reeks, Killy, Roe, Ro-Millow, South, Sibely, Smith, Stockwell, Thompson, Traylor, Tucker, Waguespack, Wieder, Vallobot, Wilkinson, Wood, Woodsha

Cost of OUR DAWSON KIN, a hard-bound, 6 x 9 volume, selling for \$22 is available from Mrs. Davis Patin, 11845 Newsom Drive, Baton Rouge, La., 70811.

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Tato, Jules Hado, Orea Farto, Jules Hado, Orea Farto, Jules Charles Bonder, Cabberine Milliams, A. P. Daley, Adolph Warter, Cabberine Milliams, A. P. Daley, Adolph Warter, Cabberine Milliams, A. P. Daley, Adolph Warter, I. Louis H. H. Louis H. H. Louis H.

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10 Crandellid At School	Frank	46	Son in law	Clerk	Í4	France	France
10 Crandellid At School	Nina	00	Grandchild	At School	La.	F1.	La.
6 Crandeliid 2 Crandeliid 5 Wite Russeper. 5 Wite Russeper. 5 Wite Russeper. 5 Wite Russeper. 6 Son Russeper. 10 Daughter At Home 11 Son Marker At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Daughter At Home 14 Wite Russeper. 15 Wite Russeper. 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Wite Russeper. 14 Wite Russeper. 15 Son At Home 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Son At Home 14 Son At Home 15 Son At Home 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At School	Frank	10	Grandchild	At School	La.	F1.	La.
4 Crandelild Lawyer 5.2 Wife Riouseber. 5.2 Wife Riouseber. 5.3 Wife Riouseber. 5.4 Wife Riouseber. 4.7 Wife Riouseber. 4.7 Wife Riouseber. 4.8 Son Opporter Riouseber. 4.9 Wife Riouseber. 4.1 Daughter At Home Daughter At Home Riouseber. 4.2 Wife Riouseber. 4.3 Wife Riouseber. 4.3 Wife Riouseber. 4.3 Wife Riouseber. 4.3 Wife Riouseber. 4.4 Wife Riouseber. 4.5 Son At Home At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.5 Son Andrew At Home Riouseber. 4.6 Son Andrew At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.8 Wife Riouseber. 4.9 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.1 Son Marker At Home Riouseber. 4.2 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.3 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.4 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.5 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.5 Son At Home At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.5 Son At Home At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.5 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.6 Son At Home At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.7 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.8 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.9 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home At Home Riouseber. 4.1 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.2 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.3 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.4 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.5 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.6 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.8 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.9 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.1 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.1 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.2 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.3 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.4 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.5 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.6 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.7 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.8 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.8 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.9 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber. 4.0 Son At Home Riouseber.	Allan	9	Grandchild		La.	F1.	La.
2 Orandchild Lawyer 52 Wite Houseker. 23 Wite Houseker. 25 Wite Houseker. 26 Son Garden At Home 27 Wite Rouseker. 27 Wite Houseker. 28 Son Garden At Home 29 Son At Home 20 Son At Home 20 Son At Home 21 Songher At Home 22 Suppler At Home 23 Wite Houseker. 24 Wite Houseker. 25 Wite At Home 26 Son At Home 27 Wite At Home 28 Suppler In law At Home 28 Suppler In law At Home 29 Son At Home 40 Son At Home 41 Mile Manager. 42 Wite No. At Home 43 Wite No. At Home 44 Wite No. At Home 45 Suppler In law At Home 46 Suppler In law At Home 47 Suppler In law At Home 48 Suppler In lawyer 49 Son At School	Aline	4	Grandchild		La.	F1.	La.
50 Wite Lawyer	Louise	2	Grandchild		La.	F1.	La.
23 Witten Housekepr.	King, John E.	09		Lawyer	La.	Ky.	La.
23 Daughter At Home	Augusta S.	52	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	Tenn.	Tenn.
25 Wife Related Green's Son Related Green's Son Garpenter 4 Wife Houseker. 26 Wife Houseker. 27 Daugher Alterne 113 Daugher At Heme 113 Daugher At Heme 113 Daugher At Heme 240 Wife Monther At Heme 240 Wife Houseker. 28 Son Mainter At Heme 240 Wife Houseker. 29 Wife Houseker. 21 Son At Heme At Heme 250 Wife Houseker. 25 Son Mainter At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 26 Son At Heme At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 27 Son At Heme At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 28 Son At Heme At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 29 Son At Heme At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 20 Son At Heme At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 20 Son At Heme At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 20 Son At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 20 Son At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker. 20 Son At Heme 250 Wife Nonesker.	Augusta	23	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
2 Son Hile Houseker. 46 Wile Garpener 47 Wile Garpener 48 Daugher At Home 49 Son At Home 40 Son At Home 40 Suppler At Home 40 Wile Home 41 Son At Home 42 Wile Home 43 Wile Home 43 Wile Home 43 Wile Home 44 Wile Son At Home 45 Share in law At Home 45 Share in law At School 46 Son At School 47 Son At School 48 Son At School 49 Son At School	Lassalle, Joseph	35		Retail Grocer	Canada	Canada	Canada
2 Son Carpenter	Teresa	52	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	Switz,	La.
46 Gupenter 17 Wife Gupenter 18 Daughter At Homes 19 Son At Homes 11 Son At Homes 11 Son At Homes 11 Son At Homes 12 Son At Homes 13 Wife Homes 14 Wife Homes 15 Wife Homes 16 Son At Homes 17 Son At Homes 18 Wife Homes 19 Son At Homes 11 Son At Homes 11 Son At School 11 Son At School 12 Son At School 13 Son At School 14 Son At School 15 Son At School 16 Son At School	Coldman	2	Son		La.	Canada	La.
17 Witten Houseker, 18 Daughter At Home 19 Daughter At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Son At Home 14 Witten Home 15 Son At Home 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Son At Home 14 Son At Home 15 Son At Home 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Son At Home 14 Son At Home 15 Son At Home 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Son At Home 14 Son At Home 15 Son At Home 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18 Son At Home 19 Son At Home 10 Son At Home 11 Son At Home 12 Son At Home 13 Son At Home 14 Son At Home 15 Son At Home 16 Son At Home 17 Son At Home 18	Castain, Joseph	46		Chrpenter	La.	France	La.
17 Daughter At Homes 13 Daughter At Homes 13 Son At Homes 13 Son At Homes 14 Son At Homes 14 Son At Homes 15 Son At Homes 16 Son At Homes 17 Son At Homes 18 Son At Homes 18 Son At Homes 19 Son At School 18 Son At School 19 Son	Emily	47	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	S, C,	Mo.
13 Son At Home	Emma	17	Daughter	At Home	Texas	La.	La,
13 Son At Home	Lilly	15	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
13 Daughter At Home 13 Son At Home 9 Son At Home 43 Wife Homeskpr. 43 Wife Homeskpr. 43 Wife Homeskpr. 43 Wife At Homeskpr. 17 Son At School 9 Son At School 9 Son At School	Benjamin	13	Son	At Home	La.	La.	La.
11 Son At Home 9 Son At Home 9 Son At Home 9 Minister 14 Minister 15 Minister 15 Minister 15 Minister 16 Minister 16 Minister 17 Minister 17 Minister 17 Minister 17 Minister 18 M	Ella	13	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
9 Son At Home Minister 43 Wife Housekpr. 43 Wife Housekpr. 43 Siger in law At Housekpr. 17 Daughter At Home 1 1 Son At School 9 Son At School 9 Son At School	Urbater ?	=	Son	At Home	La.	La,	La.
50 Wife Minister	Joseph	6	Son	At Home	La.	La.	La.
43 Wife Housekpr. 28 Sight in law Housekpr. 43 Wife Lawyer Lawyer 17 Daughter At Henne At School 18 Son At School 9 Son At School 9 Son At School	Manly, Marcus O.	20		Minister	Va.	Va.	va.
2 Sister in law At Homes 43 Wite Homeselper. 17 Shundher At Homeselper. 17 Shundher At Homeselper. 18 Shundher At Sisteral 18 Shundher 18	Manta B.	43	Wife	Housekpr.	N, C.	N.C.	Va,
43 Wife Lawetpr. 17 Daughter At Henne 11 Son At School 9 Son At School	Amid, Caroline	82	Sister in law	At Home	Ark.	Z. C.	Va.
39 Wife Houseker. 17 Daughter At Home 11 Son At School 9 Son At School 9 Son At School	Lewis, Thomas H.	43		Lawyer	La.	La.	La.
17 Daughter At Home 11 Son At School 9 Son At School 9 Son At School	Josephine	39	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	La.	La.
11 Son At School 9 Son At School 9 Son At School	Annette	17	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
9 Son At School	Charles	11	Son	At School	La.	La.	La.
9 Son At School	Thomas	6	Son	At School	La.	La.	La.
	James	6	Son	At School	La.	La.	La.
Bessie 7 Daughter At Home La.	Bessie	7	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
John 5 Son At Home La.	John	ın	Son	At Home	La.	La.	195 ਜ

JapjoqasnoH	Age	Relationship to Householder	Occupation	Person's place of Birth	Father's place of Birth	Mother's place of Birth
Morntinveg, Christianfath 35	ath 35		Tailor	ď.	Wortenberry	in the state of th
Alida	52	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	France	-
Julia	12	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Edward	10	Son	At Home	La.	La.	T.a.
Frank	00	Son	At School	La.	La.	T.a.
Healy, Ulalic	52		Housekpr.	La.	La.	La.
Defisn, Arthur	25	Son	Laborer	La.	La.	La.
Henry	21	Son	Bar Tender	La,	La.	La.
Marie	20	Daughter	At Home	La,	La.	La.
John	13	Son	Apprentice Printer	La.	La.	La.
James	12	Son	At School	La,	La.	La.
Perredin, F. F.	3.9		Lawyer	La,	France	La.
Offile	28	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	La.	I.a.
F. Sidney	10	Son	At School	La.	La.	I.a.
	80	Daughter	At School	La.	La.	La.
M. Angela	9	Daughter	At Home	La,	La.	La.
J. Tillow	4	Son	At Home	La.	La.	La.
G. Rulah	-	Daughter		La,	La.	La.
Pepperkorn, Charles	27		Bar Tender	La,	Germany	Cermany
Emma	31	Wife	Housekpr,	La.	N.H.	Ark.
May	4	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La
Daisy	2	Daughter		La.	La.	La.
Reby	Sm	Daughter		La.	La.	La.
Hays, Hezakiah	75		Surveyor	N.H.		
Moueret, Emily	16	Friend	Companion	La,	France	France
Quick, Edmund C.	22		Qerk	La.	La.	I.a.
Cober	17	Brother	Clerk	La.	La.	La
Boos, Davis	44		Retail Merchant	Wurtenbourg	Wurtenbourg	Wurtenbourg
Eliza	35	Wife	Housekpr,	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bayaria
Nathan	6	Son	At School	La,	Wurtenbourg	Bevaria
John	-	Son	At School	La.	Wurtenbourg	
Jeannette	ıs	Daughter	At Home	La,	Wurtenbourg	
Mary	6	Daughter	At Home	La.	Wurtenbourg	Bavaria

Cochran, Mary	43		Housekpr.	La.	Penn.	La.
Lilly	22	Sister	At Home	La.	Penn.	La.
Lizzie	17	Sister	At Home	La,	Penn.	La.
Perrin, W. R.	12	Lodger	Telegraph Oper.	La.	La.	La.
Martin, Bernard	40		Justice of Peace	Ireland	freland	Ireland
Elizabeth	36	Wife	Housekpr.	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
Mary	13	Daughter	At Home	La.	Ireland	Ireland
Alice C.	4	Daughter	At Home	La,	Ireland	Ireland
Lewis P.	e	Son	At Home	La,	Ireland.	Ireland
Johnson, William	45		Tax Collector	Ga.	,	Ga.
Ida	11	Daughter	At School	La.	Ga.	La,
High	6	Son	At School	La.	Ga.	La.
Helen	80	Daughter	At School	La.	Ga.	La.
Alice	9	Daughter	At Home	La.	Ga.	La.
Teoncles, Eliza	65	Aunt	Housekpr.	La.	N.J.	La.
Meyers, Juluis	45		Merchant	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia
Gelestine	31	Wife	Housekpr.	Wisembourg	Wisembourg	Wisembourg
Milstead, Robert	26		Farmer	La.	Ala.	La.
Emma	92	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	La.	La.
Eleonore	23	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Arthur M.	2	Son	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Sittig, Ermsneo	67		Housekpr.	La.	France	Canada
Ernestine	3.0	Daughter	Housekpr.	La.	Holland	La.
White, Sarah	35	Lodger	Housekpr.	La.		,
E. Lou	14	Daughter	At School	La.	ш.	La.
Fenry	12	Son	At School	La.	111.	La.
George E.	6	Son	At School	La.	111.	La.
Lawrence S.	'n	Son	At Home	La.	ш.	La.
William E.	6	Son	At Home	La.	111.	La.
Sandoz, L. Adolphus	33		Printer	La.	Switz.	La.
Alice	59	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	La.	La.
Willy	10	Son	At School	La.	La.	La,
Ada	00	Daughter	At School	La.	La.	La.
						197

Householder	Age	Relationship to Householder	Occupation	Person's place of Birth	Father's place of Birth	Mother's place of Birth
Street	4	S	A+ Home	-	-	1
Market 1	, ,	Denshire	At II	, 1.00 v	, mar.	- Bry
Condon	9 0	Som	At nome	La.	La.	Las.
COLOR NATIONAL	ų i	noc .	** **	. Fg.	La.	La.
Call, Natalie	33	Sister in law	At Home	La.	La.	L.a.
Sandoz, Annie	9-9		Housekpr.	La.	La.	La,
Hollier, Joseph	23		House and Sign Painter	La.	La.	La,
Agoline	47	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	La.	La.
Louisa	23	Daughter	At Home	La.	La,	La.
Marie	10	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Hollier, Angelie	44		Phusekpr.	La.	La.	La.
Felix	22	Son	Bar Tender	La.	La.	La.
Hollier, Victoire	48	Sister	Seamstress	La.	La.	La.
Odalice	13	Niece	At School	La.	La.	La.
Hadden, Louis	61		Physician	S.C.	S, C,	S. C.
Margaret	52	Wife	Housekpr.	Ala.	Ga.	Tenn.
Dewess, H. G.	55		Teacher	Va.	va.	Va.
Lewis, Henry G.	9		School Boy	La.	La.	Tenn.
Moore, Joseph M.	99		Circuit Judge	La.		La.
Ella O.	38	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	N. C.	La.
Emily O.	3	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Annette	22	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La,
Panslla	20	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Garriguer, Adolphe	7.5		Recorder	La.	France	La.
Delia	68	Wife	Housekpr.	La.	Ky.	La.
Paul A.	53	Son	Enumerator of Census	La.	La.	La.
Adolphina	56	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Parrott, Martha J.	38	Daughter	At Home	La.	La.	La.
Lizzie M.	18	Grandchild	At Home	La.	La.	La,
W. Henry	14	Grandchild	At School	La.	La.	La.
Delia M.	16	Grandchild	At Home	La,	La.	La.
Morgan, Siammia	42		Phusekpr.	La,	S. C.	Md.
Jno. A.	00		At School	La.	La.	La.
Taylor, Margery B.	89	Mother	At Home	Md.	Md.	Md.
Gordon	12	Son	At School	La.	La.	I.a.
			(To be Continued)			
			in comments			

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Beginning immediately and until further notice The Attakapas Historical Association will compensate contributors of submissions to the ATTAKAPAS GAZETTE at the following rates:

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- Illustrations submitted in connection with articles and photo essays will be compensated at the rate of \$5.00 per page.

All contributions must be easily recognizable as falling within one of the following fields: history, genealogy, landmarks, traditions (folklore, etc.). Moreover, all submissions must perfain directly and in large measure to people, places, or events in one of the following Louisiana parishes: St. Martin, Lathyette, Vermillon, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Landry, and Acadia.

Acceptance or rejection of contributions to the ATIKAPAS GAZETTE is inserved to the editor and efficient Committees. Acceptance or one efficient Committees acceptance or a contribution must be in wirting from the editor. The editor researches and researches the editor researches and researches the editor researches researches the editor researches and researches researches researches and researches resea

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